HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
[illegible]UBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Ga

No. 29,053—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
[illegible]ASSAM	[illegible]	500	T. F. C[illegible]eery	13th May.
B[illegible] MIRZAPORE	[illegible]	750	R. He[illegible]vey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3070	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4180	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	800	H. Monle[illegible]	[illegible] ,,
†* [illegible]AM	3070	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†* SIAM	3070	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

17th May,	14th June.	12th July.
31st ,,	28th ,,	26th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,200	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,200	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 9, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
[illegible]ers for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

[illegible], HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
[illegible] for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

[illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; [illegible] month in advance. Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,032 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1893.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S. S. "CHILKA," of the B. I. S. N. Co., WILL SAIL for MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and MAURITIUS, on the 17th inst. Very good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ESSA THAVER,
143, Samuel Street.

Bombay, 11th May, 1893.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A LARGE RUSSIAN DUCK TENT, 60 by 40, almost new. Can be seen on the Maidan, opposite Municipal Offices. Apply at the Kaiser-i-Hind Press. No reasonable offer refused.

THE SHAPES "FOR '93."

OUR NOTED FELT HATS,
LIGHT, STRONG, UNDER 4 ozs.
BROWNS, BLACK. | Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER, Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"24, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises, of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the 15th Day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

ESTATE, COLONEL H. M. BULLER, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY MONTAGUE BULLER, formerly of Hayward Lodge, Shillingstone, in the County of Dorset, but late of Augor, India, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Bengal Indian Army, European, who died at Simla on the Third Day of October, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Messrs. PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON and HENRY BAYNES WARD, Manager and Assistant, respectively, in the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrators whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
H. B. WARD,
Administrators to the Estate.

Bombay, 5th May, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Merchants and to the whole Public in General that my eldest Son SULEMAN alias ABHAMIYA AHMED has been suffering from UNSOUNDNESS of MIND for a long time, and that he has been ESTOPPED from attending to my BUSINESS long since, and driven out of my Refuge, and that any persons having entered or entering hereafter into any sorts of WRITINGS or TRANSACTIONS with him in my Name or otherwise, shall be considered to have taken undue advantage of his such STATE, and such WRITINGS or TRANSACTIONS shall be considered as Fraudulent, and, therefore, NULL and VOID.

AHMED SULEMAN.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 (one) P.M. Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1893, sealed TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required by the Company during the ten months ending 31st March, 1894, supplies to commence from 1st June 1893.

2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained from the 1st proximo, on application to the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees (2) Two each form, at either of which offices sample may be seen.

3.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I., including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 19th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR Farm of the Rajpipla State, for 3 years from 1st August, 1893. Each tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras Time), on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1893. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2.—The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who will have full power to reject or accept any tender without giving any reasons for doing so.

3.—The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the decision of the undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash, or in Government Securities endorsed to him, which, added to the deposit of Rupees One Thousand made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and fresh tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4.—Any information as to issues, duty, prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based on the form current in British Districts.

5.—With the farm of country liquor will be given on payment of a separate amount for each item:—

(1) License for a shop for the sale of European Liquor in the town of Nandod.

(2) The right to collect duty, at the rate of Rs. 2 per Kalsi (16 local maunds), on Mhowra flowers, exported beyond the limits of the State. Separate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

6.—Fees for licenses for tapping Toddy Trees will be levied by the State departmentally during the currency of the farm at rates which will not be less than those at present prevailing.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, Rewakantha, May 6th, 1893.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

MARBLE AND TILES.

THE Undersigned keep in STOCK FOR SALE and IMPORT MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs and CAMPBELL Tiles of various Patterns suitable for Floors, Walls, and Furniture.

For Prices and Designs Apply to

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus;

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

TREACHER & COMPANY, [illegible]

ARE AGENTS FOR

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITA[illegible] Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by [illegible] Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, a[illegible] the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.

Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LADIES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY ONLY.

WHITE NAINSOOK, Rs. 2-14 Per Piece of 12 yds.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

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London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
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STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75380

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☛ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, saudy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
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PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
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HAND-BOOK
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanauity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

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OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
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COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion : Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Galon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

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THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co. : its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20 next birthday		....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	....	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	....	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	....	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	....	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	....	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment) : No fines for reviving clapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,
V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL............	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.......................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,563
" 1880 ....£933,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,573,389 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,572,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,321,068

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Comp
Hummum Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, grams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the rices. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lith ders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, " Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
an Banks.					
k of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,087½
k of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
k of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	(8)
change Banks.					
tered Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	81
	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
lver Share	...	...	...	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

medabad	[illegible]	1,500	1,000	80	1,400
liance	1,50	00	all	Rs. 25	490
glo-Indian	1,34		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	'	all	9 per ct.	301
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	401
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	2,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000		Rs. 40	405
Dossl Mills Co. Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	401
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hinganghat Mill	700	800	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	880
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x1
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x1
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Macoonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	533
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Luckmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 80	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	321
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90.	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunkor Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	840xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
eyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
llan Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16¼
ohn Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Ex d

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akoar	200	1,250	1,250	75*	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	945
	200	1,100	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				16	230
	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Bingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	125
Munmar M.	400	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	.00	25	1,375x1
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	920

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	104½
Four-and-a-half per cent	100½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	117
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104½
New Loan	104

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16·3
Carolus	„ 225
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„ 318
Bar Silver	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 28
Bar Gold, English	„ 26
Bar Australian	„ 25-14
Bar Bombay	„ 25-11
Bar Pekin	„ 26

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 23-32 d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16 d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 2 13-16 d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 2 27-32 d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 15-16 d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3⅛d.
France	3 Do. do.	1·57½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·58½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	98½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days do.	99½
Do.	60 days do.	[illegible]

Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who lf of Deafness and Noises in the head, of standing, by a new method, will be pleased particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. e. The most successful treatment ever Address, Herbert Clifton, 61, Upper nce, London, S.E.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman-e-Elme-e-Farsi, Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 6 p.m.
Bombay Sailing Association's Race.
Eve's Floral Bower.

The Bombay Cycling Club will meet at Breach Candy Swimming Baths, to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

Fair.—In celebration of the birthday of his Highness Aga Mahomed Sultan Shah, a fair was held yesterday, at his bungalow, Nesbit Lane, and will continue for two days.

Disappearance of a Boy.—Govind Vithal, residing at Oomercarry, reports to the police that his son, Vinayak, aged nine years, left his house, to go to school, at Nowrojee Hill, on Tuesday last, and has not since returned.

Street Accident.—Ibrahim Haji Jamal, a Mahomedan boy, while running across the Carnac Road, at 11-45 a.m., on Thursday last, was knocked down by a horse belonging to Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanji, sustaining a fracture to his right arm. He was conveyed to hospital for treatment.

Obituary.—Mr. Gunputrao Sadanunji, head clerk in the service of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., died on Thursday. He served this firm for upwards of forty years, and the office was closed on Friday afternoon out of respect to the memory of the deceased, on account of his long and faithful services.

A Brutal Assault.—Hoosainbux Peerbux was again charged, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with causing hurt to his wife, Amina. The circumstances of the case appeared in our yesterday's issue. After taking evidence of the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, the Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Band at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Arab's Farewell	Grifth's.
Overture	Die Irrfahrtum's	Suppe.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Selection	The Mikado	Winterbottom.
Song	Lost Chord	Sullivan.
Mazurka	Love's Greeting	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Readymoney Girls' School.—The following pupils won the respective local Scholarships for the year 1893:—1st, Miss Hamabai Dinshaw Lamthe, Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabha (Religious); 2nd, Miss Dhunbai Furdonji Hakim (6th Standard) Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarship; 3rd, Miss Dhunbai Burjoji Lam 5th Standard, Scholarship from the Indian Association, Ladies' Branch London). All these three pupils have done well in gaining the scholarships. This institution has been in existence, since 1859, and doing a good, steady, and quiet work.

The Suspicious Death of a Girl.—With reference to the suspicious death of the daughter of a private, named Vulli Khan, the police, after a careful enquiry yesterday evening, arrested a private, named Shaik Furid Shaik Dawood, of the Marine Battalion, for instigating the wife of the private Volli Khan, to poison her step-daughter Fatmabee. The private Shaik Furid took the police to a licensed vendor of poison at the Arthur Crawford Markets, from whom it was ascertained that Shaik Furid had purchased one tola and-a-half of arsenic, on Monday morning. Shaik Farid will be placed before the Magistrate to-day charged with the offence.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, touching the death of a Bania, named Pragji Jawat, aged fifty years, a mehta in the service of one Moolchand Hurukchand. Yesterday, at about 1-30 p.m., while the deceased was standing in a godown, at Jail Road, with his back towards a stack of bags, containing cotton seeds, and was superintending the labourers loading the carts, about ten bags of cotton seeds fell from the top of the stack upon him and knocked him down. In the fall his head struck against the pavement. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Incorrigible.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford, yesterday, charged Cassia Bapu, an old man, aged fifty-five years, against whom there were eighteen previous convictions, with theft of a copper pot, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Amroota Gopal, residing at the Esplanade Cross Road. The complainant left the pot on the verandah of his house and went into his room for some purpose, and on returning from the room he found the pot missing. The pot was subsequently recovered from the accused by the police, to whom he was well known. The accused admitted the eighteen previous convictions against him and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Arrest of Notorious Characters.—Narayan Raghoo and Luxmon Bhickoo, both notorious characters, who have several times been convicted of house-breaking and theft, were observed entering Sadashew Lane, Candawady, at about midnight, on Thursday last, when they were arrested by Superintendent McDermott, and on being searched a silver watch-chain, valued at Rs. 12, was found on the person of Narayan. Upon searching the house of Narayan, at Candawady Lane, a cashmere shawl, a silk *saree*, an alpacca coat, and twenty-three other pieces of wearing apparel, two large copper and two small brass vessels were found. These articles are believed to be stolen property. In consequence of the statement made by Narayan a third man, named Ramji Shewji, was arrested, and upon his house being searched, a large pistol, implements of house-breaking, a pair of silver armlets, a silk *saree*, a silk jacket with gold borders, were found. Ramji Shewji has formerly been convicted of dacoity in the Ratnagiri District. It is believed by the police that these men belong to a gang of house-breakers. The accused were charged yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft, when the case was remanded for a week to enable the police to make further inquiries.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan, named Abdool Karim Khwaja Ahmed, was charged with theft, as a servant, of gold and silver watches, of the value of about Rs. 500, the property of his master, Abdool Rezab Kirtar, residing at Ripon Road. On the 19th ultimo, while the complainant was lying asleep, the accused entered his bed-room and stole the watches from a *sudra*, which was lying on a chair in the room. On the following morning the complainant awoke, and finding his property missing, made a report to the police. The servants of the complainant said that they saw the accused go into the complainant's bed-room and come out of it. The accused denied the charge saying that he was stabbed in the stomach with a knife by Sultan Abdoola, a cook in the service of the complainant. The police sent the accused to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment. Upon inquiries made by the police, it was ascertained that the accused stabbed himself, with a view to bring Sultan Abdoola into trouble. His Worship saw no reason to doubt the evidence given by the complainant and his witnesses, and upon that evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' hard labour. Subsequently Sultan Abdoola was charged before the Magistrate with causing hurt to the accused Abdool Karim. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for Sultan Abdoola and denied the charge, saying that it was concocted to bring his client into trouble. His Worship discharged Sultan Abdoola and fined the complainant Rs. 50 for bringing a false charge or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

BRUTAL MURDER AT TANK BUNDER.

Yesterday afternoon the police discovered another murder of a Hindoo child, at Tank Bunder, in a quarry and below the bungalow of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. The police made a vigorous search for the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder, but nothing has been discovered till late last night.

On Wednesday afternoon Bhicoo, a Hindoo woman, the wife of Tookaram Ranooji, a signaller, employed in the G. I. P. Railway, and doing duty at the Byculla Railway Junction Cabin, made a report to Inspector Grey and Superintendent Sweeney that her daughter Vitheebai, aged three years, had been missing from her house, at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, where she was living with her husband. The mother further informed the police that before the girl was missed, she had on her person ornaments, consisting of two silver anklets and a pair of gold wire ear-rings, valued at Rs. 20-8. The information and the description of the girl were immediately circulated in the town and policemen were placed at different railway stations and the bunders to make inquiries in the matter. The wells were dragged and the quarries were searched, but the body of the deceased was not found, until yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, when Essoo Ragooji, a peon, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, doing duty at Tank Bunder, while on his way to the Ghurupdeo Temple, saw some crows hovering above the quarry situated on the estate of the Port Trust and below the bungalow of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. The peon out of curiosity went to the spot over which the crows were hovering and found there the corpse of a Hindoo girl. He immediately went to the Byculla Police Station and informed the officers of the occurrence. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Grey, at once proceeded to the spot, where the body of the deceased was lying. The acting Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, and the Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Crummey, on being apprised of the occurrence by Mr. Nolan, went to the scene immediately. In the meantime Superintendent Sweeney and Inspector Grey, where the parents of the girl reside, on being acquainted with the facts promptly arrived at the scene and suspected that the body was that of the girl Vithee. They brought the father to the quarry, who identified the body to be that of his daughter. The body of the deceased was then lying secreted behind a small mound of stones. It was then lying on its back with a large stone weighing about two maunds, placed between on the chest and the stomach. A similar stone was found on left side and on part of the face. The body was then in an advanced state of decomposition.

In the evening Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the Tank Bunder, touching the death of the girl Vithee, when after the body was identified by the father, it was adjourned until the 27th instant and a *post-mortem* examination was ordered to be made. Superintendents Nolan and Sweeney attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbarali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Detective Police, and Inspector Roshanali were also present on the spot.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs Marcks and Company, Limited, was held, last evening, at the registered office of the company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Mr. Alex. McKenzie presiding.

In the report presented at the meeting the directors stated:—The eighth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's transactions for the year ending 28th February, 1893, which the directors have now the pleasure to submit, must be considered very satisfactory. Last year's operations greatly exceeded those of any previous year, and there has been an increase in the turnover as well as in the profit, in the year under report. From the outstandings, which amount to a little under Rs. 1,94,000, we think it expedient and advisable to set aside a sufficient amount for bad and doubtful debts, and we have written off under this heading the sum of Rs. 19,109 odd. The company's stock has been taken by two of the company's best assistants, and verified by the managing director, and allowances have been made for any goods which are considered to have deteriorated in value. During the year the sum of Rs. 75,000 has been paid to the vendor, which now leaves due to him the sum of Rs. 25,000 only. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 1,08,381-4-5, and your directors, recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,630-2-6; dividend at 10 per cent., free of income-tax, Rs. 40,000; managing director's commission, Rs. 4,000-0-0; bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 19,109-1-8; reserve fund, Rs. 40,000; balance to be carried to next year, 3,592-0-3,—total, Rs. 1,08,381-4-5. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 22nd May, 1893. Under Section 91 of the Articles of Association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. A. McKenzie, retires from office this year, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. R. Pile, one of the directors, having sent in his resignation, you are required to select and appoint a new director in his place. Mr. N. S. Symons, the company's auditor, has resigned his auditorship, and you are required to select and appoint another auditor in his stead for the ensuing year.

Mr. Panton, a shareholder, enquired if the chairman could say that next year they would not be obliged to write off any amount as bad debt. The amount to be written off for the year ending 28th February, 1893, as bad and doubtful debts amounted to Rs. 19,109, and if there was any more amount to be written off as such the directors had better do it the same year, and thereby make the shareholders aware of the true position of the company rather than doing it the next year.

The chairman answered that the whole amount that the directors thought to be bad debts had been written off, and they could not say what would be the amount of bad and doubtful debts next year. At present it did not amount to more than what was shown in the balance-sheet.

Mr. Panton asked the chairman what the amount for "interest" in the expenditure meant.

Mr. Fischer replied that when the company was started they were lent a large amount of money by Mr. Marcks. For some years Mr. Marcks did not charge them any interest for the sum, but he could not do that any longer, and he now charged them a little interest.

Mr. Panton thought that the amount shown as paid for travelling expenses was very large.

The chairman and other shareholders were of opinion that the travelling charges were very moderate.

Mr. Panton remarked that Rs. 6,882 was indeed a very large sum for one year.

The chairman observed that had it not been for the energy shown by the managing director in effecting good sales up-country, they would not have earned such a large profit as they did. People in Bombay could hardly earn enough to maintain themselves and they did not go in for purchasing jewellery.

Even after the explanation from the chairman and other directors Mr. Panton observed that he had a deal of experience about travelling in India, and he was of opinion that the charges were more than they ought to have been.

After some further explanation had been given, it was resolved on the motion of the chairman to adopt the report, and the accounts presented before the meeting.

Mr. F. Fischer proposed that a dividend of ten per cent. free of income-tax should be paid.

Mr. Thomas Lee seconded.

Mr. Motilal Gungadas moved an amendment that Rs. 8,000 should be drawn from the reserve fund, and a dividend at 12 per cent. be paid.

Mr. Luxmidas Gungadas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Fischer and the chairman strongly advised the meeting not to vote for the amendment, as they thought it was time they should take advantage of the good profits they earned and try to strengthen the position of the company.

The amendment being put to the meeting was lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Alex. McKenzie, one of the directors, who retired by rotation, was re-elected, and Mr. Horbury was appointed a director in place of Mr. Pile, who resigned.

Mr. Jehangir Byramjee moved, and Mr. George McKenzie seconded, that Mr. McAfee should be appointed auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. Marcks moved as an amendment that the remuneration should be Rs. 250.

Mr. Goverdhandas Motilal seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following handicap race will take place this afternoon. It is open to any Association boats.

Race to start at 4-30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Janetta	Lug	Lieut. A Walpole, R.E.
Red Rose	Lateen	Lt. M. A. Humphrys, N. Lanc. Regiment.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr. P. Glynn Messent.
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr. J. Westall.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H. W. Boyd.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.

Course to be sailed No. 1 in the list:—From Pilot Schooner, leaving it to Port, round fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Pilot Schooner.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Military Medical Athletic Association. Kick off at 5-15 prompt. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. W. Lauder. Backs—G. Walton and H. Watson. Half Backs—J. W. Bedford. S. De. G. Derry (Capt.) and J. J. Welch. Forwards—J. Allan, C. Brown, P. W. Wynn, F. Hogan, and J. Molloy.

"HE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT WHILE THERE'S A SHOT IN THE LOCKER."

Mr. A. Rendell, Miner, Top Bingara, N-S-W, writes as follows:—

Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I bear testimony to the wonderful effects of Clement's Tonic. I have been a great sufferer from Liver Complaint for the past 18 months, scarcely able to work, the least exertion causing great fatigue. I did not know what to do with myself, I felt so miserable; I had no appetite, a child could have eaten more than I did. One day a friend gave me one of Clement's Medical Guides, and there I read how Members of Parliament and other influential people had been thoroughly cured by Clement's Tonic, and I reasoned, "If Clement's Tonic cured them it will cure me." I made up my mind to give Clement's Tonic and Fletcher's Pills a fair and honest trial. I knew it was my last resource, and remember I am only giving you a true and faithful statement of my case, such as an honest man should give. My eyesight got so bad that on four consecutive nights I missed four of the largest Kangaroos that run in the mountains. After I had commenced taking Clement's Tonic I took down the rifle to clean it, and, after doing so, I looked along the barrel and could see the sight, to my great surprise, quite plainly. I had only taken three doses, and my sight was wonderfully clear and distinct. This speaks volumes, for the effect was simply wonderful in so short a time, that night I killed a Walleroo at least 150 yards away. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful effect of your remedies. I had all the symptoms which accompany liver complaint—headache, backache, indigestion, pains in the chest, ringing noises in the ears, specks before the sight, partial blindness, nasty bitter taste, weakness, pains in the sides, high colored urine, pains in urination, disinclination to work, poor appetite, drowsiness and sleepiness: at night I would jump out of my sleep as if a sharp instrument was being thrust through me, I feared I had all the diseases under the sun, so miserable was I, but I am now quite well, thanks to Clement's Tonic and Fletcher's Pills. The pains in the side and chest were cured before I had taken half a small bottle, and as I continued the remedy all the other symptoms disappeared. At one time I was so weak I could only cradle one hopper-full of dirt at one time, so severe were the pains in my back and sides. Sometimes a terrible feeling would come over me, as if an evil spirit were approaching, which would be followed by extreme giddiness and prostration. Lots of other people in this locality have been similarly cured by these remedies, and I earnestly entreat all people afflicted as I was to follow my example at once, for "a stitch in time saves nine." I have lived here on and off for twenty years, and have been settled on the Bingara Goldfields continually for the last six, and am well known. I never intend to be without Clement's Tonic and Fletcher's Pills "as long as there is a shot in the locker," and I now never fear a relapse, because I take an occasional dose, and it keeps me in perfect health. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this, for I consider it everybody's duty to give an account of their case where they have derived so much benefit from a remedy as I have from Clement's Tonic.—Yours very truly,

A. RENDELL.

Bingara Goldfields, N. S. W.

The poor Crofters of the district of Achmore, Stornoway, are in a bad plight, and have petitioned Parliament to come to their assistance. They have had, they say, a succession of bad years, and last harvest they did not get even their straw secured to advantage. Thus they are without a grain of seed of any kind to put in the ground, excepting a few potatoes, and most of them have been under the necessity of eating their potato seed. Now (they continue) "when we find that we have no way of obtaining relief we pray for your kind support to get the Government to grant to us at least seeds, oats, barley, and potatoes as early as possible, as the time for sowing is at hand, and bring us out of the great difficulty that we are in." Finally, the Achmore Crofters express a hope that matters will take a turn to the better, "and that we may never have reason to trouble you again."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Kallinicherra dacoits have been arrested, and the stolen property recovered. They have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The Jammu Police Torture case, in connection with the inquiry into the murder of Sawal Singh, at Jammu, concluded on the 4th instant. Deputy Inspector Doulat Rai, Sergeant Duni Chand, and Constable Nawab have been sentenced by the State Chief Judge to rigorous imprisonment for three years, two years, and one year, respectively. It is stated that the prisoners intend appealing against the judgment.

The record of the river-borne trade of Assam for the last quarter of 1892 is in some respects a remarkable one. As compared with the same period of the previous year there was a slightly increased import trade and a considerable falling off in exports. With the exception of tea there was a noticeable decline in every branch of export. The total exportation of paddy and coal was only one-third of that recorded in the last quarter of 1891. The three largest items of import in the Brahmaputra Valley were rice, salt, and gum with a respective percentage on the whole import figures of nineteen, eighteen, and twelve. In the Surma Valley the chief imports were salt (seventeen per cent.) and sugar (thirteen per cent.). There was an increased importation of coal and coke and a general decrease as regards other commodities. In the exports from the Surma Valley a general decrease was noticeable, even the tea output having declined.

Colonel Trotter, of the 93rd Highlanders, and Lord Zouche, who left Umballa last month for a tour in Thibet, crossed their first pass, the Rajdiangan, to Gurais, on the 23rd ultimo. The anticipation that hill travelling would be exceptionally difficult this year on account of the heavy snow on the passes, and avalanches blocking the mountain roads, has been fully borne out so far by their experiences.

Veterinary-Captain Cooper has been placed on special duty to report on the outbreak of glanders in Kashmir. He holds that the State stables are hotbeds of disease, and ought to be burnt. He also proposes a quarantine on all roads out of the Valley; but this would be difficult to carry out. The Punjab Government have been asked by the Government of India to act in concert with the Resident and to adopt measures under the Glanders and Farcy Act, in order to check the spread of the disease.

The approximate earnings of the Southern Mahratta Railway for the week ended 29th April, 1893, over an open mileage of 104 3-70 were returned as follows:—Total traffic for the week Rs. 144,606; in 1892, Rs. 97,094; per mile of open line for the week Rs. 138-8-10, in 1892, Rs. 93-0-6; for the year up to date Rs. 19,69,398, in 1892, Rs. 15,11,182; per mile of openline up to date Rs. 111, in 1892, Rs. 83-7-6.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 29th April, were Rs. 15,803. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 17,215 Decrease, Rs. 1,352. Receipts per mile for the week ended 29th April, Rs. 311-0-8. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 337-8-10. Decrease, Rs. 26-8-2. Receipts from 1st January to 29th April, 1893, 187,778. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 186,843. Increase, Rs. 935.

For some time past, writes a contemporary, passengers—especially third-class passengers—travelling on the East Indian Railway have been robbed of their effects in a mysterious manner by some fellow traveller or travellers who have for long eluded detection. A short time back a constable of the G. R. Police at the Allahabad Station noticed a man who came on the platform on several occasions, and every time dressed in a different costume. Sometimes he wore European clothes, again a Muhammadan garb, and so on. He kept a watch on his movements, and at last saw him carrying luggage which could not well belong to a man of his means, and arrested him on suspicion. At the thana a search of his luggage revealed that he had several articles in his possession which corresponded with the description given in a report of a theft only three days previously as having been committed at the Allahabad platform. The thief was *challaned* at once, and is now undergoing trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Allahabad, three of his victims having appeared already to identify their stolen goods.

The large number of persons who follow racing as a profession have more than once advanced as a grievance that they obtain no concession from the railway companies. Yet, remarks an up-country journal, a careful study of the clauses under the chapter on concessions in the Regulations of the North-West Railway indicates that jockeys at least can claim the benefit of certain concessions. Rule 214 lays down that "troupes of equestrians, musical or concert parties, or other performers, when not less than four in number are allowed to travel in the next higher class of carriage to that for which fares are paid." Here clearly jockeys are referred to as *equestrians* and there is not the least doubt but that they would, in consideration for such concession, be glad to accommodate any railway officials who may be running horses in the terms of clause *d* of the above rule which provides: "It is understood that the party will halt at one or more of the principal stations on the N.-W. Railway, and give a performance at moderate rates," in other words ride for half fees. It is well that jockeys and others should know this.

Two new cruisers, intended for distant service, are about to be laid down in France, which will have a displacement of from 7,500 to 8,000 tons. One of these, designed by M. Lagasse, is to be constructed by the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, but the Council of Works has not yet finally decided upon the other. The principal armament of each will consist of two guns of 24 cm. (9·44 in.) in closed turrets fore and aft, and other guns of 14 cm. (5·51 in.) suitably protected. There will be armoured decks, and the cruisers will be substantially built. M. Weyl remarks that these new vessels mark a return to the ideas which prevailed in the French Navy before the modern swift cruisers of moderate displacement were put in hand; but that, in thus taking into consideration the essential conditions of endurance, range of action, sufficient armament and some protection, France has allowed herself to be anticipated by England, Russia, and the United States. The earliest of the French new swift cruisers was the Tage (7,255 tons), followed by the Cecille (5,790 tons). Then the displacements fell to 4,120 tons and 4,160 tons for the Alger, Jean Bart, and Isly, and 3,030 tons for the Davout. Then came the second-class cruisers, 3,430 tons for the Suchet, 3,722 tons for the Bugeaud, Friant, and Chasseloup-Laubat, and latterly 3,888 tons for the Descartes and Pascal.

In the annual report of the Royal Humane Society there is as usual a long roll of heroes who have won testimonials of various kinds by acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the past year. Foremost in the list of recipients of the "Stanhope" medals is Mr. Thomas McDermott, of her Majesty's ship Swallow, who while sailing off Uzi Island (coast of Zanzibar), saved two of his comrades from imminent peril of being devoured by a shark. The two men were bathing, and had dived out of a boat, when a large shark was seen within six feet of them and making towards them. Without an instant's hesitation Mr. McDermott, with all his clothes on, jumped overboard right over the shark, and by the splash created frightened the fish from its prey, thereby giving time to his comrades to regain their boat. The General Court have for this daring act awarded to Mr. McDermott the Stanhope gold medal. Among recipients of the Stanhope silver medal are a lad, named James Cochrane, who at the peril of his life saved a little boy who by the breaking of the ice in Brocket-park, Herts, had become immersed in five or six feet of water, and Mr. Wylie, Chief of the Pulo Saigon Bridge Works, Singapore, who saved two Javanese workmen from suffocation in a mine. Mr. Wylie with great intrepidity and judgment slipped down the pit rope, the wire peeling his hands in the descent, and succeeding in getting one of the men into the bucket, held him there, and was finally hauled to the surface with him. After this he descended again and rescued the other man, though half-an-hour elapsed before the Javanese were restored to consciousness. Unfortunately Mr. Wylie had to be sent home, so severely had he suffered from the deleterious gases.

A lady writing on the virtues of tall men as husbands says: 'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved a tall, Longfellow, or rather Tennyson, tells us. Well, although mere height was never the height of my ambition, I find myself the happy possessor of a better-half 3in. over 6ft. Three offers of marriage did I have from short men. No. 1 certainly made up for his shortness of stature by his lofty ideas of his own importance. No. 2 was so astonished at my blindness to his superiority over any other of the male sex that he declared I could have knocked him down with a feather, and I daresay I could have done when I declined the honour he desired to confer upon me. No. 3 was middle-aged, a self-made man he called himself. A cynical friend of mine said that if that was so he behaved very shabbily towards himself and scamped his work. At any rate he was unable to inspire me with any feelings of love, although I dare say he could have placed his sovereigns one on top of another until he had a pile as high as himself. That reminds me that although my husband is extremely tall, he is nevertheless too short of the needful means to employ a servant. Consequently the usefulness of his height is apparent when he helps me in my domestic duties—cleaning windows, or hanging curtains, brackets, or pictures too high up for me to reach. Then, again, when I hold his arm crossing the busy streets of London I feel as safe as by my own fireside. And now, although it is absurd to choose a partner in the same way as buying calico—by the yard—I will vote for Hy-men, and would remind you that were my husband but 4ft. 6in. in height, he would still to me be-long.

LORD HARRIS'S VISIT T OOTACAMUND.

The following is the programme of his E[illegible] the Governor's visit to Ootacamund next week [illegible]

May 17th, Wednesday—Leave Mahableshwar at 6 a.m., and arrive Poona at 4 p.m.

May 18th, Thursday—Leave Poona at 3-[illegible] arrive Raichore at 4-25 p.m., and leave Rai[illegible] 5 p.m.

May 19th, Friday—Arrive Arkonam at 6-[illegible] leave Arkonam at 8-59 a.m., arrive Jala[illegible] 1-23 p.m., and leave Jalarpet at 1-48 p.m.

May 20th, Saturday—Arrive Podanur at 2-8[illegible] leave Podanur at 2-31 a.m.; arrive Mettupalaiya[illegible] 4-30 a.m., leave Mettupalaiyam at 6 a.m., and ar[illegible] Ootacamund at 9 p.m.

May 21st, Sunday—Stop.
May 22nd, Monday—Stop.
May 23rd, Tuesday—Stop.
May 24th, Wednesday—Stop.
May 25th, Thursday—Stop.
May 26th, Friday—Stop.

May 27th, Saturday—Leave Ootacamund at 7 a.m., and arrive Mysore at 7 p.m.

May 28th, Sunday—Leave Mysore at 7-35 a.m., arrive Bangalore at 1-40 p.m., leave Bangalore at 2-5 p.m., arrive Arsikere at 8-20 p.m., and leave Arsikere at 8-46 p.m.

May 29th, Monday—Arrive Hubli at 8 a.m., leave Hubli at 8-20 a.m., arrive Belgaum at 2-1 p.m., and leave Belgaum at 2-17 p.m.

May 30th, Tuesday—Arrive Wathar at 0-27 a.m., leave Wathar at 6 a.m., and arrive Mahableshwar 11 a.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Harris, C.I., Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Major Harris, Military Secretary, Captain J. Fowle, Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. M. Poore, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

MILITARY NEWS.

The N.-W. P. and Oudh Government have delegated to general officers commanding districts in those provinces the power of appointing medical officers to the charge of Cantonment General Hospitals.

The Government of India have decided that in future the East Indian Railway shall be used for the despatch of all troops proceeding from Umballa and the stations north thereof to Mogulserai and the stations below, and *vice versa*.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Milne, I. M. S., having, on the 6th May, reported his arrival from England, on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to Lucknow, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer there, for duty.

Under telegraphic instructions from Army Head-quarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, I. M. S., attached to the Station Hospital, Allahabad, is directed to proceed at once to Dibrugarh, for Medical charge of the Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sunday after Ascension, May 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 144, 310 and 150.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 147, 540 and 148 Pt. I.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 4, 150 and 301.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Hymns 22, 301 and 147.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 148 (Par 11) and 177.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 301 and 149.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 174 and 337.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 266 and 287.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Preacher—Rev. A. H. Bowman.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher—Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 219, 225 and 222.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Father Gardner. Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort. Hymns 1, 92, 96 and 319.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon by Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D.—Hymns 34, 96 and 284. Psalm 46.

CALENDAR—May 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	May 16th,	3h. 38·0m. a.m.
First Quarter	„ 22nd,	7h. 43·1m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 30th,	8h. 13·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 13	Bombay Sailing Association's Race. Departure of English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 27	6 23	9 21m 9 27a	3 3m 3 16a
Sun. 14	Sunday after Ascension. * English Mail expected per s. s. Rosetta.	5 26	6 26	10 19m 10 13a	3 41m 4 5a
Mon. 15	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 26	6 26	11 9m 10 57a	4 19m 4 52a
Tues. 16	Williard Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.	5 26	6 27	11 57m 11 42a	4 58m 5 40a
Wed. 17	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Sholapur S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Deputation to H. E. the Governor, Council Hall, Poona, 5 p.m.	5 25	6 27	— 0 41a	5 39m 6 29a
Thur. 18	Chamber of Commerce, Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5 25	6 28	0 28m 1 30a	6 23m 7 20a
Fri. 19	Chamber of Commerce, Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5 25	6 28	1 16m 2 17a	7 10m 8 17a

* Left Aden at 2 a.m. on Tuesday.

WOMAN'S LOT.

There are some people—mostly bachelors—who think that women have the best of it in life. They have an idea that very little trouble falls to the lot of that sex, and that the claims for women's rights spring from a desire on the part of the ladies to escape from the monotony of an existence which has no cares or sorrow. But this is wrong. Woman's lot is the hardest socially, morally and physically. She possesses great influence, and it is by its exercise that men are kept in order. Her moral attitude in society is a test to which we are all agreed to submit. Notwithstanding all this, woman is kept rigidly within the boundary line of conventionalism. They suffer, these delicate creatures, as we of stronger and coarser fibre can form little idea of. Their delicate organization is highly susceptible to ailments and diseases which are almost foreign to man. Mr. W. M. Taylor, Loco. Foreman, N.-W. Railway, Khaupun, Bhawalpur State, writes:—"For nearly two years my wife was very ill, suffering from chronic inflammation of the bladder and general weakness. The pain was so severe and continuous as to cause the hospital doctors to diagnose cancer, and after lying in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for nine months, she was discharged as incurable: sent home to die: in fact, they gave her but two months to live.

"Just at this period my attention was called to **Warner's Safe Cure**, and I immediately procured, and commenced giving it to her, and now two months have elapsed, and instead of dying she has recovered, and is able to go about the house, for the first time in twenty months, and at the present rate of progress in another three months my dear wife, thanks to God and Warner's Safe Cure, will be in perfect health. A truly wonderful medicine to effect such results, in so serious and complicated a case, in two months. Readers will see I am a resident of India, and will gladly answer any questions by letter or in person with reference to my wife's case." Obtainable of all Chemists, and Bazaars, or of Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

An Odessa correspondent writes: I learn from a highly authoritative source that the previousl y projected journey of the Shah to Europe this spri g was really a fixed arrangement, and was only aban doned upon the urgent representations laid befor his Majesty by confidential advisers that his abse nce at this time would be attended by the most im ainent danger of an internal revolutionary movement, which might possibly deprive the Shah of his thron e. It is inferred indeed that Russia was one or the c hief of these confidential advisers. As such an i ternal convulsion in Persia would not just now suit R ussia's policy, however profitably it might coincide with it later, the official disclaimer of the report of the Shah's Western tour recently given from T heran may therefore be looked upon as a purely c onventional cloaking of the situation in the Shah's dominions.

ar[illegible]
Ap[illegible]
is c[illegible]

Th[illegible] Comm[illegible] from [illegible] general [illegible] Hoskins[illegible]

The B[illegible] mander J[illegible] Gulf and [illegible] general ca[illegible] Khadar Ma[illegible] Mahomed Ak[illegible] Shaik Shaffee, [illegible] deck,

VESSELS [illegible]

PRI[illegible]

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	
B	Gutenfels	1749	Thor[illegible]
D	W. Branch	2147	Ritso[illegible]
F	Akbar	1441	Baldw[illegible]
G	Chilka	1450	Wilson[illegible]
M	Birdoswald	1992	Newt[illegible]
N	Empress	1874	Stewart[illegible]
P	L. Bangor	1911	Devie[illegible]
Q	Mortlake	1808	Jones[illegible]

HARBOUR[illegible]

S.S. Saburmati... 523 Adum...Ma[illegible]
„ Satrunji ..... 547 Ahmed...Bho[illegible]
„ Kaveri....... 517 Abubakar..

VICTORIA DOC[illegible]

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destinat[illegible]		
1	Tropea	2603	Barber	London,		
2	Persia	2317	Hutchinson	Liverpool		
3	Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Havre	12-5	
6	Rydal Hall	2139	Brooks	G. & Marseilles		
7	Blue Cross	1959	Smith	Not fixed		T Mo[illegible]
8	Mameluke	1702	Gill	Hamburg		K N[illegible]
9	Etolia	2113	Jones	Not fixed		K Ni[illegible]
10	Rudesheimer	1822	Lintz	Calcutta	12-5	Glade & C[illegible]
11	Santiago (bq)	460	Meyer	Mauritius		H S Sidick
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool	22-5	E Bates
13	B. Tower	2073	Purse	Dunkirk	13-5	F Muir
16	Isleworth	1715	Garson	Marseilles	12-5	K Nixon &Co
18	Paula	285	Praymen	Mauritius	29-5	H Siddick

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thursday, May 11.
S.S. Clan MacAlister ..... 2268 tons...Finlay Muir & Co.
Tug Princess .... 193 „ B Port Trust.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Ludwig (bq)	Aden	Port Natal, March 20.
12	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, April 30.
	Bancoora (s)	Britten	Calcutta, April 1.
	Skidby (s)	Strachan	Cardiff, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Lawada (s)	Jones	Calcutta, &c.
	Chanda (s)	Grier	CoastPorts&Calcutta
	Rudesheimer (s)	Lintig	Madras and Calcutta.
	Mortlake (s)	James	Marseilles.
	Isleworth (s)	Garson	Marseilles.
	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Havre.
	H. M. I. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Towsend	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Java, Tice, for the P. Gulf Karachi and K. Coast.
„ Nadir, Budd, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Schooner Ludwig, for Port Natal.
Barque Ilaface, for Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Bancore, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.
9 Darius s ....Curry.........Madras, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.—Steamers Eridan and Chancellor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
10 Puttiala s .... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 11.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Sorabsha and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 325 bales wool, G Tulsidas; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Persia s—.0) bales cotton, Sir Chas Forbes and Co; 2,800 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed.

For London.

Tropia s—201 cwts creseed, A Biascheck and Co; 5970 cwt dry ginger, K Moanjee and Co; 75 cwts gum-olicanum and 30 cwts metheyseed, K M Jaha; 116 cwts turmeric, E Passia and Co; 1,120 cwts orchilla weed G Jethanee; 1 bale cotton, AS Moodeliar and Co; 150 cwts horns, V Gangjee.

For Hamburg.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,800 cwts bone-meal, E C Munjee; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Willow Branch s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mameluke s—10,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Tropia s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Lord Bangor s—999 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Transvaal s—500 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Arab s—7,003 cwts poppyseed, and 3,560 cwts rapeseed, A Biascheck and Co; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts ground nuts, and 9,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Co.

Bennwell Tower s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, 18,612 cwts castorseed, and 13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Mortlake s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Isleworth s—1,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Havre.

Clan M'aonab s—1,000 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s—5,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

For Genoa.

Ryal Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 4,000 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 4,630 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Glade and Co.

For Trieste.

Birdoswald s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Venice.

Birdoswald s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 11.

Ternan, Major, Bombay, 12th Infy, on duty, from Deesa.

May 12.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bombay K O York L I, on leave, from Poona.

Hodgson, Lt, 1st Bengal Cavy, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—May 11.

Brownrig, Lt, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on furlough, to Kirkee.

May 12.

Strong, Lt, Madras 21st Hus, to join, to Secunderabad.

Ternan, Major, 12th Bombay Infy, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th May.

1. The Colaba Rifle Range is placed at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, this afternoon.—Class can be fired.

2. Leave of absence for 7 months from the 31st instant is granted to Gunner D. W. Houghton.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 25.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col H M Evans, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as Col on the Staff, Cawnpore, vice Col Prinsep, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal Staff of Major-General Sir R C Law, K C B, Commanding Oudh District:—Lieut R B Law, 9th Bengal Lancers, O/g Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers have qualified at Roorkee for the appointment of Pioneer Sergeant:—Sergt F Collins, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt; Copl C F Couldry, 2nd Battn R W Surrey Regt; Lance Corpls P B Henderson, and J White, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; Lance Corpl J E Balmer, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt; Lance Corpl J Blood, 2nd Battn West Yorkshire Regt; and Lance Corpl M McGowan, 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Middlesex Regt—Capt R M O Glynn, for three months, on private affairs.

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Capt G A Keef, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia:—2nd Battn Wiltshire Regiment.—2nd Lieut W S Brown, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut H H Cobbe to Kashmir, on private affairs to the 15th Oct, 1893.

According to advices from Constantinople, a romantic affair is said to have happened in the Turkish army. A short time ago the discovery was made quite accidentally in Pristina that a young girl named Hanko had been serving for three years and-a-half under her brother's name, Ali Redscheb, in the 15th Regiment there, and had distinguished herself by specially good conduct. The Sultan was informed of the unheard of case of a woman housing with men for years unveiled. When he learned that the young girl had taken this daring step in order to free her brother, who was the only support of his mother, from military service, he bestowed the Schesakat Order of the Third Class on her, and has given her a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month. She was, of course, sent home at once, and her brother remained free from serving.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

an[illegible] perature [illegible] Belgaum and [illegible] Sholapur, Rajp[illegible] nd Agra, and the [illegible] ect at Khandwa, Sholapur, Jhansi, [illegible] ch and Jubulpore. The highest tem[illegible] he shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the [illegible] est 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Masulipatam and Jubulpore and the skies are more or less clouded in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Ajmere, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1·35). The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area off the South Caromandel Coast in the Bay, where the weather is unsettled. Colombo reports heavy rain, a rough sea and strong south-west winds (16 miles an hour at 10 a.m.). These changes are important and show that the monsoon rains are approaching Ceylon. The atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy and local showers are still probable in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 10.

Friday's observations show a barometric fall except in a few central stations. The pressure is highest in West Peninsula, and lowest in the Indus Valley; but a large low pressure area is appearing in Burma, where the barometer is much below the normal. The weather will probably be unsettled in Burma, and the monsoon winds strengthen in Malabar, Ceylon, and the South Bay, while on the contrary hot westerly winds are likely in the Gangetic Plain. Rain has fallen generally in Upper Burma and Malabar, and scattered showers are reported in several parts of the country. The amounts, however, almost everywhere are small. The temperature is below the normal in all provinces, and the highest maximum, recorded yesterday, throughout India, was only 109° at Nagpur.

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE

Theodore Stanton, writing in the *Monist*, says:—While it is true that the Catholic Church, at least as a church, still has a strong hold on the French nation, it is also quite true that indifference, infidelity, free thought, and atheism are on the increase. Matthew Arnold says, in his essay on Tolstoi, written in [illegible] "Between the age of twenty and that of thirty-five he [Tolstoi] had lost, he tells us, the Christian belief in which he had been brought up, a loss of which examples, nowadays, abound certainly everywhere, but which in Russia, as in France, is among all young men of the upper and cultivated classes more a matter of course, perhaps, more universal, more avowed, than it is with us." Arnold might have enlarged, at least in the case of France, his limits and stated that in the cities the middle and lower classes, too, particularly the male portion, have abandoned Rome. One has only to visit a Paris church to be convinced of the contempt which men feel for the priesthood and religion: you can count ten female devotees for one of the masculine gender. In the village church, far away from the great centres, the priest may still have the large majority of the population, men and women alike, as faithful attendants upon service. But even here, for one man who confesses, a dozen or score of women will kneel at the chair. Then, again, this more general participation in religious ceremonies by the rural population is due in a large measure to the fact that these Sunday masses and vespers are almost the only break and variety in a very dead and monotonous existence. The church is a sort of meeting place, where whole families, babies, children, and adults, congregate. The hum of idle conversation, the crying of infants, and the ardent exhortations of the priest are often mingled in a manner that would astonish and shock a pious Protestant, accustomed to the highly proper atmosphere of an Episcopalian or Presbyterian church in the United States.

Another sign of the disfavour in which French Catholicism finds itself to-day is seen in the quality of its future priests. You have simply to look into the faces of the seminarists as they pass by you in procession in the streets of Paris to be convinced of the well-known fact that these young men are, for the most part, the faint-hearted and dull-headed sons of the peasantry, eager to escape the drudgery of farm life and not intelligent enough for business or the petty employments offered by the State. "Anybody can make a priest," is often heard in France. The result is that just as the English army is the receptacle for the riffraff—the Tommy Atkinses of Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack-room Ballads"—of the cities, so the French priesthood draws most of its recruits from the scum of of the farming districts. This fact contrasts strongly, by the way, with the manner in which the Protestants fill their pulpits. The young man who becomes a paster is not looked upon by his friends and companions as a failure and a numskull. Quite the contrary; he is immediately classed among those taking a high moral stand. Some of the best families of France are descended from, or have relatives who are clergymen, and they are quite proud of the fact; an example of that sentiment of halo which surrounds French Protestantism.

Another cause of this boycotting of the cloth as a profession by the youth of the *élite* is due to the Church having got on the wrong side during the struggle for the foundation of the present Republic. The Catholic supported the Monarchists and Bonapartists, and took an active part in the attempt to prevent the advent of Republican institutions, and to overthrow these institutions when they had been accepted by a majority of the nation. This unpatriotic course brought the Church into bad odour among Republicans, so that the having a son in orders, for example, would be apt to be an impediment to a father aspiring to political preferment, especially if the latter belonged to the Radical or Socialist wing of the Republican army. The result is that a whole great political party is, in its general tendency, opposed to the Catholic Church. Nor is the harm occasioned thereby limited to lowering the quality of the seminarists. It makes a vast number of intelligent and influential citizens sworn enemies of religion. Thus, when Gambetta attended funerals, he would not enter the church, but wait outside in the porch. When Louis Blanc was buried neither church nor priest participated in the pageant. On the death of Henri Martin, a free-thinking Protestant clergyman officiated at the burial service. Hundreds of other prominent Republicans, who have died or been buried since 1870, never entered a church, perhaps, except when their bodies were borne there by their families, acting under the influence of its female members, or out of respect for public sentiment.

One of the shrewdest acts of Leo XIII. is his recent declaration in favour of the French Republic. He not only accepts the situation, but has ordered the faithful, both ecclesiastical and lay, in France, to do likewise. But this demand has not been complied with without a murmur. More than one priest and noble has shown himself more ultramontane than the Pope. The important fact remains true, however, that officially the Vatican recognises the political change in France, and, though the Republicans, particularly those of the Radical camp, are wary of these new converts and still belive with Gambetta, that "le cléricalisme, voila l'ennemi," yet the mere fact that the Vatican lays down its arms means a great deal even if the hatchet may not be definitively buried. Moderate Republicans, those who go to church even if they do not believe what is said there, think they see in this action of the Holy Father a new source of strength for the Republic. And it seems to me that they are right and that this view is the soundest. If the priesthood ceases its attacks on the political powers that be, and if these latter keep a sharp watch, which will be done while the Radical and Socialist elements are so strong in Chamber and Senate, the clerical party can be held in check, and the Republic will have so many less enemies, even if these quondam enemies are but lukewarm friends.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

SINESS in Exports has been more active upon whole during the period under review than for time past, a good demand for Cotton having n both from shippers and the local Mills, which led to considerable transactions at daily advancing rates; while Wheat and Seeds, though latterly n but moderate request again for export, were dealt in largely after the date of our last report. Rates of Exchange after receding a little from the quotations in our last report have become steadier again, and close 1-16d. lower for Bank Paper, but the same for Credits, as they were last Friday evening. With less stringency in the Money Market, Government Paper has improved in value, and this evening's closing rate for Fours is 7-16 higher than that which ruled a week ago. Freights, after being dull in the earlier part of the week, have since become active, and close firm and still advancing, the demand for tonnage being mainly from speculators. Imports have been on but languid request, and somewhat lower rates have again been accepted for staple Grey Goods.

MONEY.—The absence of any further increase in the Presidency Banks' rates of discount at the Board meeting last Thursday, pointed to some amelioration in the monetary position, which was confirmed on the appearance of the Bank's Statement of Affairs on Monday, showing an increase in the Cash Balance of 34¼ lakhs, making the figures 142 lakhs. During the week covered by the Return, Private Deposits had received the large addition of 40¼ lakhs; and Bills Discounted, which in the previous week had increased by 10¼ lakhs, showed the considerable diminution of over 11¾ lakhs, the only item disclosing an increase in the trade demand for Money being Loans, with an addition of some 9¾ lakhs. The net falling off in requirements during the week under notice was thus about 42½ lakhs; but this gain to the Cash Balance was materially reduced by large Government withdrawals from the Bank's branches, only partially compensated by an increase at the head office. No further change has been made by the Bank Directors this week, and the minumum, therefore, remains at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Saturday morning with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 2¾d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand, but with little enquiry thereat; and for June delivery at 1s. 2 21-32d., at which a moderate amount was taken. For three months' sight Credits, the rate for ready and May delivery was 1s. 2 15-16d., at which a very fair amount of Bills were placed; but Calcutta coming slightly firmer the market closed steady, at 1s. 2 31-32d. On Monday there was steady feeling at opening, at 1s. 2 25-32d for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand, and rates remained thereat all day, with but little enquiry; and, at the close, the latter was quoted for Telegraphic also, 1s. 2¾d., for June, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for further forward. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 2 31-32d., and until well on in the day, and the supply of Bills at this rate becoming plentiful towards the afternoon, the quotation hardened 1-32d., to 1s. 3d. The market opened firm on Tuesday, at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was but a limited enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the opening rates were 1s. 3d. for May delivery, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for June, at which firmer rate a little was placed for near delivery. The feeling at closing was weaker 1s. 2 25-32d., having been the best obtainable for ready Bank Telegraphic. There was a rather unsettled feeling on opening on Wednesday at 1s. 2 25-32d. and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a fair amount was given in one direction; and for 3 months' sight Credits, 1s. 3d. was the quoted rate, but lower was reported to have been done for near delivery; and, late in the day, the best rate for Bank remittance was 1s. 2¾d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand for ready, while, for forward delivery, it was difficult to obtain reliable quotations, and the market closed weak yesterday, the market opened weak at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, and rates then became 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively; but the demand for remittance was almost nominal. For Credits the opening rate was 1s. 2 15-16d., but 1s. 2 29-32d. soon became the rate; 1s. 2⅞d. for the last mail in May; and 1s. 2 27-32d. for June, at which a fair amount of Bills were placed. This morning the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, without however, attracting many buyers, and for June transfer 1s. 2 19-32d. was first quoted, then 1s. 2⅝d., then the same for July, and, finally, 1s. 2 21-32d. for Telegraphic for June was the closing rate. For 3 months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 15-16d. for May delivery, 1s. 2 29-32d. having been obtainable for delivery the last mail in May; but at the close 1s. 2 15-16d. was the rate for all May, the market closing steady to firm.

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Do. 4	do.	......1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Credits	do.	......1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Documents 3	do.	......1s. 2 31-32d.	„
Do. 6	do.	......1s. 3⅛d.	„
Francs	do.	..... 1·57¼	„
Do. 6	do.	......1·58¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail-day at a slight improvement in rates for Fours, 104⅛ having been quoted both for Money and Account; but at the close, 1-16 per cent. lower was named; and par was nominally quoted for 4½ per cents. The market was steady again on Monday and a further advance of 3-16 to ¼ per cent in rates for Fours was established. 104 5-16 for Money, and 104⅜ for Account were the rates until near the close, when 104⅜ was named for cash, 100¼ nominal, was quoted for 4½ per cents. A further improvement took place on Tuesday, the tone of the market having been firm throughout, 104½ for Fours, for money, and 105 9-16 buyers for Account having been named until near the close, when a further advance of ⅛ per cent. was established, 104 5/8 and 104 11-16 having been the final quotations. On Wednesday the market was steady, though at a slight decline from the previous evening's final rates for Fours; and prices left off at 104 9-16 for Money and 104⅝ for the settlement at the end of the month. Yesterday again a steady feeling prevailed throughout the day at about Wednesday evening's closing rates for Fours, with buyers for Account; and the market left off at 1-16 per cent. higher, 104⅝ being quoted for cash, and 104 11-16 for the next settlement. To-day the tone has been steady again, but rates for Fours close rather lower again at 104½ for cash and 104 9-16 for the account at the end of the month. 100¼ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent Loan is unchanged at 117. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent., higher, at 104.

SHARES have been very quiet throughout the week, neither Cotton Mill nor Press Shares having attracted attention, and quotations this evening show but little change from those which ruled a week ago. As exceptions, we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay National Mill Shares; of Rs. 15 in Oriental; of Rs. 10 in Alliance; of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Hindustan, New Great Eastern, and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in Central India, and Bombay Cotton. In Press shares Mofussil have advanced Rs. 7½; English and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; and New Indian Re. 1½; while Volkarts have declined Rs. 30. In Miscellaneous shares Deccan Paper have declined Rs. 85; Oriental Life are Rs. 15 lower; John Roberts Co. have advanced Rs. 10; and Badham Pile, Rs. 3 In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower; National have declined Rs. 3 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been but a poor demand for staple *Grey Goods* this week, and, notwithstanding the firmness at Manchester, rates here have given way about half to one anna per piece in some cases. Up-country buyers continue to purchase against their pressing needs only; and dealers in view of the slackness of demand are anxious sellers. Stocks are the same as before. In *Bleached Goods* low qualities of Mulls and Nainsooks have been in some demand, but generally, the enquiry in this Market has been slight. In *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* there is very little doing, prices show no change. *Locally made Goods* also are neglected to a great extent, and prices show some weakness. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at about 3,280 packages; and of *Local Goods* at 1,203 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates, and in a quiet market sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 11,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 221. Matters here have become very unpleasant. Spinners are trying their best to find buyers, but with little success; and they have begun to ship their own Yarns largely to China on their own account, as China buyers being in the market. The sales for the week here are put down at some 3,000 bales and the market closed dull, with nothing doing at the following official quotations:—

Twist... ... No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to 4½	per lb.
„ ... ... „ 8s „	„ 4 5/8	„ 4¾	„
„ ... ... „ 10s „	„ 5¼	„ 5⅜	„
„ ... ... „ 12s „	„ 5 1/8	„ 5¼	„
„ ... ... „ 16s „	„ 5¾	„ 6¼	„
„ ... ... „ 20s „	„ 6	„ 6¼	„
„ ... ... „ 24s „	„ 6½	„ 7	„
„ ... ... „ 30s „	„ 7	„ 7½	„
„ ... ... „ 40s „	„ 8½	„ 8¾	„

METALS.—Both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* only a small business has been done during the past week in a quiet market; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent, and all kinds are steady at our last quotations.

COAL has been dull and declining. Business has been done in Powell's Duffryn, for May-June shipment, at Rs. 14½ per ton; and on the same description, ready, at Rs. 15 to Rs. 15½ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	ready at Rs. 15-8	forward Rs. 14-4	per ton.
West do.	„ 17	„ „ 15	„
Australian do.	„ 14	„ „ 13-12	„
Cardiff do.	„ 14-12	„ „ 14-4	„

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's monthly figures for shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India give the following comparison between the missions for last month and those for March, and for April last year, from which it appears that in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* there was a falling off last month in shipments to Bombay both as against the month preceding and April last year; while in the other items there was no great difference except that, compared with the shipments in April, 1892, those of *Printed Cotton* last month were on a considerably reduced scale. Shipments of *Yarns* last month nearly doubled those for March; but were not half the amount of those in April last year. The missions to this Presidency for the first four months of the present year show, it will be seen, a falling off of 24¾ million yards in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*; while in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there had been an increase; and in Yarn a large decrease.

	April '92.	March '92.	April 1893.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	27,850,000	31,450,000	38,150,000
Colored Cottons „	4,600,000	4,800,000	4,250,000
Printed Cottons „	7,450,000	8,150,000	10,400,000
Twist ....lbs.	400,000	250,000	900,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	43,850,000	64,450,000	69,000,000
Colored Cottons „	2,300,000	3,400,000	5,800,000
Printed Cottons „	1,700,000	2,600,000	2,950,000
Twist ....lbs.	250,000	750,000	650,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,750,000	5,200,000	5,350,000
Colored Cottons „	1,800,000	1,250,000	350,000
Printed Cottons „	1,950,000	1,750,000	850,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,300,000	800,000	700,000
Bombay only—For 4 months 1893.		For 4 months 1892	
Plain Cottons...yds.	131,450,000		156,150,000
Colored Cottons „	19,200,000		18,850,000
Printed Cottons „	34,300,000		30,500,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,950,000		4,000,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON was quiet in tone at the end of last week, and a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established; but an active demand springing up from local spinners, a large business was done in that direction, exporters having been virtually out of the market. The fresh week opened with a steady feeling, and a recovery of Saturday's decline in rates, business, however, having been upon a small scale, but on Tuesday an active enquiry set in both from Exporters and the Mills, which continued thereafter in a firm or steady market, while prices advanced daily Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. The purchases for export have aggregated about 6,500 bales, consisting of Broach, Bengals, Mowa, and Bhownuggar, and other Dhollera descriptions, Dharwar, Compta Ginned, and Oomra kinds; while the Mills have taken about double that quantity of the same growths. The market closed this evening steady, with prices on the whole Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the week have been 86,000 bales, compared with 72,000 bales recover in the week preceding, and 88,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total arrivals of this season's crop now show an excess of 33,500 bales over those of last season in the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission. *via*:—

Cotton—		Per candy —Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs.	217—4⅛d.
Do. Good	„	207—3 27-32d.
Bengal Fine	„	199—3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	187—3 15-32d.
Do. Good	„	178—3 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine	„	207—3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	200—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	195—3⅝d.
Khandeish, Fully Good.	„	190—3 17-32d.
Oomra	„	207—3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	200—3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	187—3 15-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	202—3¾d.
Westerns	„	193—3 19-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish....................	217,000	274,000
Berar.........................	205,500	285,500
Barsi and Nugger	67,500	88,500
Bengals......................	185,500	106,500
Hingunghat...............	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	35,000	19,500
Dhollera	246,000	163,500
Broach	162,000	184,500
Compta and Dharwar...	41,000	10,000
Westerns and Madras...	1,500	1,000
	1,169,500	1,135,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	83,987	83,774	75,623
From 1st Jan. to 11th May	1,031,977	1,066,417	1,313,109
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	19,671	30,653	34,105
From 1st Jan. to 11th May	478,319	534,624	683,955
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,013	7,941	4,086
From 1st Jan. to 11th May	73,492	95,255	51,578

WHEAT became firm at the beginning of the week and large export business was done at an advance in prices of one to two annas per cwt.; but thereafter demand subsided to a great extent and transactions were upon only a moderate scale at a partial slight decline in rates, the feeling, however, being generally steady. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	...Rs. 4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 4-9-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	„ 4-8-9	„
Red Delhi.......................	„ 4-5-3	„
Hard Yellow....................	„ 5-2-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-5-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-10-0	„

SEEDS.—A large business was done in this market by exporters at the close of last week, and the price of *Linseed* advanced two annas per cwt.; but on Monday there was a good deal less enquiry, though the feeling was steady and rates for *Rapeseed* were an anna per cwt. higher. Since then, transactions have been upon a moderate scale, and the price of *Linseed* has receded an anna per cwt.; but the tone of the market has remained steady. We quote this evening:—

Linseed..........................	Rs. 7-5-0	to Rs. 7-7-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	„ 7-5-0	„ „ 7-6-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore.	„ 6-14-0	„ „ 7-0-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-5-0	„ „ 6-7-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 45-0-0	„ „ 45-8-0	„
„ Mixed	„ 42-0-0	„ „ 43-0-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	890,776	487,889	782,955
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	2,984,459	4,629,665	5,226,502
Linseed for the week	176,812	141,071	246,216
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	2,659,746	2,558,179	3,030,025
Rapeseed for the week	363,508	69,556	113,461
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	2,528,938	704,265	852,093
Gingellyseed for the week	3,996	6,257	16,265
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	917,413	812,380	922,682

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week......	176,162	367,908	531,199
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	1,978,244	4,083,617	3,185,123
Linseed for the Week......	233,062	117,712	191,109
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	2,004,277	2,091,585	2,038,210
Rapeseed for the Week...	542,727	51,559	69,772
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May......	1,646,497	420,811	541,512
Gingellyseed for the Week	......	7,976	41,188
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	1,005,805	840,019	799,479

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Calcutta, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th May, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	11	10 a.m.	2	49
Teheran	12	1	58 p.m.	1	30
Suez	12	3	... p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	14	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
„ Madras	4	8	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

10 p.m.	82·9

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	87·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAMBATTA—May 12, at his residence, Khetwady Back Road, near Cama Baug, Kaikhusroo Hormusjee Khambatta (of Colombo, Ceylon), aged 70 years. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—May 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut Leslie Campbell, Adjutant, 8th Regiment, M I, of twins, daughter and son.

KEARNS—April 28, at Udipi, S Kanara, the wife of A S Kearns, of a son.

SALUSBURY-TRELAWNY—May 7, at Coovercolly, Mercara, Coorg, the wife of J Salusbury-Trelawny, of a son.

DEATH.

INGLIS—April 25, at Allahabad, Henrietta Alice (Hennie), daughter of the late George Inglis, aged 19 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

THE German Reichstag has rejected the Army Bill, not in haste or in a pet, but after full deliberation, extending over several months. The course decided upon by the Diet was not taken in any ignorance of the Imperial desire the Bill should pass. It was persevered in after Count von Caprivi had declared the proposed augmentation of the military forces of the Empire—at a cost of £4,000,000 a year—indispensable to the safety of Germany. The Chancellor hinted very plainly that if the Reichstag threw out the Bill the Emperor would punish such an unpatriotic act by a dissolution. The threat had no effect, probably for the reason assigned by Prince Bismarck—that everyone believed that a dissolution would replace the recalcitrant Reichstag by a House altogether intolerant of the present Ministers and their ways. The Army Bill was rejected on the 6th instant by a majority of forty-eight votes; the Reichstag was forthwith dissolved, and the new elections fixed for the 15th June. The Emperor William, having thus sent the House about its business, lost no time in holding a review, and addressing his officers. On the 9th instant he informed them that he hoped that a patriotic Reichstag would approve the Army Bill; a legitimate hope enough, though it is certainly strange that a Sovereign should go out of his way to tell his officers that the Reichstag is not necessarily a loyal body. His Imperial Majesty went further, and stated that if the new Reichstag does not approve the Army Bill "he will do his utmost to attain the end in view." What is the utmost that a German Emperor can do to attain an object which the Reichstag refuses to sanction? We know very well how the Emperor's grandfather, when King of Prussia, proceeded under Count Bismarck's guidance when the Prussian Parliament refused to vote the supplies required to reconstitute the army, and prepare it for the task of ousting Austria from Germany, and crushing the French Empire or Sedan. The taxes were levied by Royal Order without Parliamentary sanction—an act quite unconstitutional, which fight has cost Bismarck his head, and King William his throne. But nothing succeeds like success; the rapidity with which the new Prussian Army crushed the Austrians in the Six Weeks' War, brought public opinion to see matters in the most favourable light. Bismarck himself said when he entered that campaign that if it failed he would have to pay the price on the scaffold. Can the Empereror of Germany follow in the footsteps of the King of Prussia and defy his Parliament? Perhaps; if Von Caprivi were a Bismarck—which he certainly is not—the experiment might be successful. But even Bismarck would not find the conditions quite the same. The German Empire is in a sense the Prussian Kingdom writ; large, but it is not quite the same.

The German Empire is for certain matters, but not for all matters, a homogeneous monarchy. The German constitution cannot be so easily and so lightly set aside for a time, as was the Prussian Constitution. The shock to public opinion would be far greater, and it would bring the validity of the whole Imperial structure into question. This becomes apparent when we inquire what the German Constitution is, and remember how it came into existence. The Legislative Power is vested in two Houses; the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet. The Emperor's consent is not required to give validity to any law passed by the two Houses; he has no veto on any law. A Bill becomes law when it passes both Houses. It is then the province of the Emperor to promulgate and enforce it; he is not the judge of its character or validity. The Legislative Council is composed of fifty-eight members, representing the twenty-five States constituting the Empire. Each Government appoints its own representatives who vote according to their instructions. Prussia has seventeen; Bavaria, six; the two other Kingdoms, Saxony and Wirtemberg, have four each; the smaller States have three, two, or one each according to their importance. The members of the Reichstag or Diet are elected by universal suffrage, every German twenty-five years of age and in possession of his civil rights having a vote. The electoral districts are proportioned to population; every member represents every part of Germany, and votes according to his conscience and discretion. It is clear that any attempt on the part of the Emperor to set aside the Reichstag would bring the Imperial authority into conflict with Germans quite outside Prussian limits. Such an attempt would be viewed with alarm not only by the general public, but by the twenty-four Governments of States outside Prussia. Special constitutional guarantees or safeguards have been provided against a sudden change in the form and powers of the Imperial Government. Any proposal to effect a change in the constitution must fail if fourteen votes are given against it on the Federal Council. This provision effectually prevents any proposal being carried detrimental to the interests of Prussia, which has thirteen votes. No change affecting the specific rights of any State can be carried if the representative of that State concerned votes against it. If the King of Prussia can always prevent a change in the Imperial Constitution detrimental to his rights and interests, the three other Kings whose States are included in the Empire can exercise a similar veto on dangerous innovations. The Constitution as it stands exempts every individual subject from any power not expressly given to the general Government. The Constitution fixes the period of active military service, and gives no power to the Government to change it. The] Army Bill which proposes to change the period of active military service from three years to two can only be passed subject to procedure provided in regard to all constitutional changes. The Emperor can not make such a change by an Imperial rescript. The Army Bill proposes to add £4,000,000 a year to the military expenditure of the Empire. The Constitution confers on the general Government the power to tax imports and exports, to lay a duty on salt manufactured in Germany, and on tobacco, distilled liquor beer, sugar, and syrup; no taxes can be levied under the Constitution on anything outside the enumerated sources of Imperial revenue. Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and Baden are even exempted from Imperial taxation on distilled liquors and beer. The Government can not tax any German, even within the prescribed limits, except by legislation. The only part of the Empire in which these limitations on the power of the Imperial Government do not exist, is the territory of Alsace-Lorraine.

We have now seen the serious constitutional difficulties which stand in the way of any attempt on the part of Emperor William II. to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather when King of Prussia, and enforce his Army scheme in disregard or defiance of the legislature. On the other hand, the Constitution confers on the Emperor almost dictatorial power over the States within the Empire, and all their subjects in time of war or insurrection. The Emperor has the right to declare war with the consent of the Federal Council; the power to defend the Empire against attack to wage war and make peace vests in him; he supervises the execution of the laws of the Empire, and can coerce any of the States with the sanction of the Federal Council. Dr. Burgess in his work on Political Science and Constitutional Law concludes that these powers conferred on the Emperor for carrying with them the constitutional authority on the Imperial Government to assume a temporary military dictatorship in time of war, or great public danger, and to determine when the exigency has arisen, and when it ceases to exist. The Emperor has the absolute control of the railways in all parts of the Empire when military considerations require that they should be taken; and he can make branch railways and erect fortresses in any part of the German territory where he deems them necessary for the security of the Empire. It is clear, therefore, that a Hohenzollern is omnipotent as a Napoleon or a Czar of Russia when war is declared, or a great public danger threatens. It is only in a case of declaring war or of coercing one of the Federal States that the consent of the Council is required. The Emperor is the sole judge when the exigency arises in defensive war, or when it becomes necessary to enforce the law by military power. He alone can decide when the state of siege is required, once it is proclaimed all individual rights under the Constitution are in abeyance. Dr. Burgess has no doubt whatever that the German Emperor has the power to suspend the whole liberty of the individual, and assume the whole power of the State; it depends on his sovereign will to determine when it is necessary to take this step and when that necessity ceases. The sixty-eighth article of the Constitution expressly gives this authority to the Emperor by enacting that the Prussian Law of June 4, 1851, giving the sovereigns the right to proclaim the state of siege in case of war or insurrection shall apply to the Emperor. In the case of war the Commander-in-Chief is to declare the state of siege, in case of insurrection the Minister—that is to say the Chancellor—is to make the declaration. The Emperor is the Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval Forces, and he may, therefore, immediately, or through his subordinates, declare the state of siege, and thereby suspend all the constitutional liberties of Germany. It is true that this suspension can only be made in time of war or insurrection; "but when the Imperial Government declares that there is war, then there is war legally; and when it declares there is insurrection, then there is insurrection legally, and therewith the power of the Government becomes constitutionally unlimited." We can now understand exactly what is in the mind of the Emperor William when he tells his officers at a review that if the new Reichstag fail in its patriotism and refuses to approve the Army Bill, "he will do his utmost to attain the end in view!"

THE announcement that Lord Aberdeen has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada makes two things clear. His Lordship, who was understood to have the refusal of the Viceroyalty of India, will not be the successor of Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta and Simla. The announcement also disposes of the assertion of some society journalists at Home that his Lordship's appointment to the Canadian Viceroyalty had been cancelled, owing to the receipt of a communication from some politicians in Canada, saying in effect "We will not have Lord Aberdeen," because of his public approval of a certain Bill now before a Committee of the House of Commons. Lord Aberdeen will be a very popular Viceroy in Canada, as he would have been in India, for he has inherited much of the talent and the broad sympathies which distinguished the Peelite Prime Minister, whose biography we noticed in these columns a week ago. When he declined the Governorship of New South Wales three weeks ago it was generally believed that he had his eye on Canada, and his appointment, notified to-day, to succeed Lord Stanley of Preston, will create no surprise. Lord Aberdeen has had no previous experience of Colonial Government, and the only occasion on which he held high office was when he was for six months Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during Mr. Gladstone's third and briefest administration. He had previously been High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Neither of these offices is of itself held to entitle a man to hold a high administrative appointment. But the duties of the Canadian office are among the simplest to discharge. Canada has a responsible Ministry and Parliament, and the Governor-General is more or less an ornamental head. Forty-six years of age, Lord Aberdeen has many qualities which render the appointment a suitable one. He has the courage of his convictions at any rate. Entering the House of Lords a Conservative in 1876 he disagreed with his leaders on some of the principal planks in their platform, and followed Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon when they resigned office, into Opposition. In the debate on the Afghan War too he voted against Lord Beaconsfield. On the question of Home Rule for Ireland he has been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Gladstone. In 1880 he first avowed himself a Liberal, and he was promptly rewarded by being appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeen-shire and High Commissioner of the Scottish General Assembly. While Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland he was widely popular, having been specially selected by Mr. Gladstone to carry out his Home Rule policy. On the occasion of his departure from Dublin the leave-taking is said to have been such as had never been witnessed since the days of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Lord Aberdeen has taken a very prominent position in connection with many philanthropic societies, and contributed a thousand pounds towards General Booth's scheme for alleviating the sufferings of the submerged tenth.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has invited the memorialists who have addressed the Government with respect to the rules recently issued under which eight representatives will be recommended for seats on the Legislative Council—to a conference at Poona, on Wednesday next. Apparently influenced by what took place recently in London when a deputation waited on the Prime Minister, the Sarvajanik Sabha wrote to his Excellency's Private Secretary Mr. Edgerley, announcing that the invitation from the Governor had been wired to leading men in parts of the Presidency, "and in spite of the disappointing statement contained in your letter about his Excellency the Governor's resolution not to modify the rules promulgated in March last, representative men from the districts named above have agreed to come here on the 17th instant and wait in deputation on his Excellency the Governor." The Secretary to the Sabha, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, added quite incidentally: "As is usual on such occasions, the deputation will, I believe, be permitted to introduce the subject in a few preliminary remarks before his Excellency makes his statement." Mr. Edgerley, three days later, wrote to say that his Excellency being already in full possession of the views of the Sabha, and the other memorialists, by means of the written representations they had submitted, it would be more convenient that the proceedings of the meeting should be limited to his statement of the considerations on which the action of the Government was based. As might have been expected this reply was promptly made the text for a recapitulation of the grounds on which the various memorialists based their objections to the course taken by the Government. To this there can be no objection; but it is scarcely fair to go outside the four corners of the present controversy as to the allocation of the right of recommendation, and assert that the Bombay Government was "opposed from the beginning" to the introduction of the principle of representation on the Enlarged Council, and that it was mainly at the instance of the Supreme Government that they drafted even the present proposals. As every one knows the Local Governments could not draft any rules whatever until the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, drew up and promulgated the Regulations under which alone the Rules could be issued. The regulations left the Local Governments very little discretion. People are looking forward with some interest to the justificatory statement promised by the Governor.

IN his Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces, to which we referred the other day, the Chief Commissioner has much to say as to the want of punctuality which characterises the ment of rent by agriculturists. Cases of tress have increased, and the numbe warrants issued has been unusually The majority of the later were purely fo as before they were executed the defau succeeded in finding the money to disch the amounts claimed. It appears that prolonged existence of cholera throughout hot weather and rainy season, interfered prompt payments, as the people were d aged from journeying to tahsils. Still the Commissioner is not satisfied with this expl ation. He reminds his district officers that issue of a warrant of arrest is as a rule o appropriate in the case of a malguzar, who a habitual defaulter not from lack of me but from carelessness or contumacy. T system of land revenue accounts the Ch Commissioner finds defective, resulting in so cases in loss of revenue. Sir A. MacDonn declares that the principle involved in preparation of kistbandis is wrong, and that would not be tolerated in commerc circles. Arrangements are to be made wher Commissioners will be supplied with mat for compiling a complete fiscal history of mahal. Deputy Commissioners and not tahsilda are to supervise the preparation of kistband A more efficient control over the variations the fixed demand is required, and the Ch Commissioner informs his district officers th it must be exercised.

MR. R. BURTON BUCKLEY, of the Indi Public Works Department, has in the pres large volume, with plates and maps on "Irrig tion Works in India and Egypt." A form volume of Mr. Buckley's on the Irrigation Wo of India and their Financial Results did not tr the principles which regulate the design of su works and the practice which is followed their construction. In the volume now in t press he will treat of the principles and lustrate their application. Two years si the author passed some time in Egypt, a carefully examined the great irrigation wo which have rescued that country from ba ruptcy.

THE suspension of payment by Mess Hallet and Co., the bankers and navy agen of St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar-square, prac cally does not affect India at all. Mess Hallett's business is an old established one, a bore an excellent reputation. The firm h no agents in Bombay, but it is believed th the firm lost money through the failure Australian Banks, with which it had invest money. It is further believed that the effec of the suspension will not be serious, and th the Bank will be re-constructed.

FURTHER information was received in Sim yesterday, confirming the report we publish in our last issue to the effect that close up three hundred men have been massacred the north-eastern frontier of Manipur. T information reached the Quarter-Mast General's Department yesterday, but no formation has yet been received at the Forei Office, which tends to throw any light the cause of the affray.

No further news has arrived from Chilas, a it may, therefore, be concluded that our po tion is in no danger of being attacked t season. It may be also assumed that expedition will now be despatched in th direction.

WITH effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Or will be regulated by Schedule 39, viz.,—1s. per rupee.

H. M. I. TELEGRAPH STEAMER PATRICK S WART, Captain F. W. Townsend, sailed yeste for Karachi, with Second-Lieutenant A. S. Capp R. A., as a passenger.

Two goods-trains were caught in a heavy sto at Agra, on Monday, and blown clean off the lin a station called Dousa between Agra and Ajm Happily no lives were lost, but the B. B. and C Railway up-mail and down-passenger trains suff seven hours' detention as the block could not cleared early enough, and both trains had to p ceed to the scene of the accident and tranship mails and passengers. It rained heavily for th hours on Monday.

MANY representations have been made to u the alleged injustice of the method adopted by G ernment in filling up the new Provincial Ser of the Punjab, says the local paper. Not only men of European origin excluded from the adv tages of the new arrangement, apparently bec they are of European origin, but invidious sel is alleged to be made among the natives; only five or six years' service being promot stead of men who have served with credit fo than twenty years, the result being that the are subordinated to men whose appeals they hitherto been hearing. We are not aware of principle upon which selection has been made, the result, as stated, appears an anomaly.

As there must be abundance of evidence in possession of the police that a very great proport of the crime—especially of the violent crime—pe petrated in Lahore is planned in the village Mozang, says the local paper, that moral and physic plague spot of the capital of the Punjab, we wou recommend the establishment of a punitive poli post there. There are men of wealth and influen in the dirty village who could soon make th influence felt on the side of law and order if th were touched in their tenderest spot—the pock There are one or two other villages, too, near Lahor to which a similar delicate attention might be pr ductive of the best results.

MORE unpublished letters from the pen of th most amusing and indefatigable of all letter-write Horace Walpole. "The Edinburgh Review," whi has already been privileged to give to the world so interesting samples of the privately printed lette and journals of Lady Mary Coke, gives us in the ne number just published some further specimen together with extracts from a batch of twenty-six le ters from Walpole which have hitherto lain ed among the manuscripts in the possession of t Earl of Home. Among the features in the manne and customs of society at the Court of Queen Ca line, wife of George II, which, however, struck t Reviewer in reading Lady Mary Coke's diaries, w the fashion of high play for ladies, which meets o on every page, and the custom of "Sunday Drawi Rooms." Lady Mary constantly describes going the Royal Chapel, and afterwards to the King closet to speak to the King and Queen. Those w intended to pay their duty repaired to church in fu Court dress. Oliver Goldsmith, it is observe makes an allusion to this practice in his balla "Madame Blaize." In one passage of her journ Lady Mary severely criticises a lady who, not havin this intention, had come to Divine service in ord nary morning dress, but none the less sat in the fro row opposite to the Sovereign. This her gentle c tic took to be an act of disrespect. The custom full force during Lady Mary Coke's palmy days co tinued well into the reign of Queen Charlotte, whe the Bishop of London, Dr. Beilby-Portoeus, appeale to her Majesty not thus to interfere with the prop observance of Sunday. As to Lady Mary, it is r marked that she saw nothing incongruous in havi "her head" dressed by the coiffeur while the chur bells rang, nor in sitting down to play loo after hea ing a sermon.

Returning to America three months ago, after absence of fourteen years, Lady Sykes was struc as appears from her article in "The North Am rican Review," by many changes for the bett Even the American women appear to have be growing handsomer during her absence, and t wife of Sir Tatton Sykes is quite sure that t beauty and good taste of the American woma dress is very apparent. Lady Sykes explains th it was not that one or two were so remarkably ha some, but the fact that they were all so gener good-looking and well-dressed made them diff from any people she had seen before. But what considers the greatest change of all, and the fraught with the greatest importance to Ame and her future, is the radical change in the toms, habits, and constitutions of the women children of New York in the last fifteen years. stead (she continues) of American women be old at thirty they are now young at forty— retain health and spirits and good looks, take pl of exercise, and are constantly in the open Meanwhile, the race of pasted, delicate child sitting up late and crammed with sweets and cream, has given place to troops of rosy boys girls, who go to bed early, have wholesome m and look as healthy and bright as the best of English children at home.

LITTLE vices have their inconveniences, Parisian burglar has just discovered to his cost. appears that the other night a shop on one o boulevards was broken into, and a strong be found in the morning wrenched open contents missing. At first it was th burglar had left no trace, but on a car of the floor a piece of chewed tobacco This caused suspicion to rest on who was given to using tobacco way. He was sought out, and proofs of his guilt were forthco convicted.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

THE THREAT TO ASSASSINATE MR. GLADSTONE.

The man Townsend, who was lately arrested for loitering outside Mr. Gladstone's house, has been committed to take his trial for sending a threatening letter to Mr. Gladstone and firing a revolver in the street.

SUSPENSION OF A LONDON BANK.

Messrs. Hallett and Co., the well-known bankers and Navy Agents, of St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, have suspended payment.

THE VACCINATION ACT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill to abolish the repeated penalties for the non-vaccination of children.

The Bill was read a first time.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said the Government were sending five temporary officers from England to India, to relieve the tension in the Indian Telegraph Department.

The necessity for raising the Department to its full strength, was, he said, fully recognized.

LORD ROBERTS AT WINDSOR.

Lord and Lady Roberts paid a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Windsor yesterday.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

The University of Cambridge confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Maharajah of Bhownugger.

THE FRENCH HAUL DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG ON THE GAMBIA.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the British flag has been hauled down by French Officers at Niambuntang, on the River Gambia.

A SMALL CAUSES COURT APPOINTMENT IN BENGAL.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Ripon on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question, said that Government did not intend to interfere in the nomination of Mr. Ormond, an English barrister, to the appointment of Acting Second Judge of the Small Causes Court at Calcutta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant C. Cook, of the Bombay Army, and Lieutenant Leveson Gower, Bengal Army.

The Judge Advocate-General's Department—Colonel A. Chaplin is appointed to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain J. Carpendale, to be Assistant Judge Advocate-General, vice Colonel C. Mathews, retired; and Major W. Macmullen, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, vice Colonel R. Tytler, who has vacated.

Medical Department—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Marton is to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, vice Surgeon-Colonel A. Gaye, transferred to the Madras Establishment.

Military Accounts Department—Mr. H. M. Lewis is to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, vice Mr. W. Barnes, 1st Grade.

Ordnance Department.—The tenure of appointment of Captain Oldfield, Royal Artillery, in the Ordnance Department, is extended for five years.

Admissions to the Staff Corps—Second-Lieutenant A. Pritchard, Lieutenants T. Drever, and H. Caulton.

Second-Lieutenant Pritchard will rank as Lieutenant.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Military Secretary to the Kashmir Government, has been granted eight months' leave; Lieutenant East, in charge of the Mountain guns, with the Native Infantry, Assam, six months; Major Gordon, Commandant, 22nd Bengal Infantry, one year; Captain H. Massey, 19th Bengal Lancers, one year; Lieutenant A. Medley, 19th Bengal Lancers, one year; Lieutenant R. Chalmers, 5th Infantry Hyderbad Contingent, one year; Captain C. Orr, Second-in-Command, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, one year; Lieutenants E. Martin and C. Hodgeson, one year each; Lieutenant J. Condon, eight months; Captain J. Dealy, Military Works Department, six months; and Lieutenant Ewbank, one year.

Extensions of leave have been granted to:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Macgregor, Commandant, 10th Madras Infantry, till the 15th October; Surgeon-Major A. Mackenzie for six months; Captain C. Corris, six months; Lieutenant R. V. Davidson, till the 23rd October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stead, Commandant, 11th Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to reside out of India after vacating the command on the 16th May.

Lieutenant R. Ousely, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave, in India, from the 10th June to 30th September.

The following promotions have been sanctioned:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Lewis Dening; to be Major—Captain E. Montresor; to be Captains—Lieutenants A. Pinhey, C. Pritchard, C. Bond, O. Shore, J. Mathews, C. Whyte, G. De Lisle, D. Thomson, H. Johnstone, W. Fasken, C. Schneider, E. Cotgrave, A. Campbell, D. Mocatta, F. Thomas, A. Lang, C. Minchin, S. Pelly, G. Hodson, W. Leslie, G. Broome, H. Daly, W. Conran, F. Loudon, G. Hall, W. Blackeney, W. Cooke, A. Le Bailly, C. Griffiths, and C. Hamilton.

Colonel Edward Kauntze is admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Volunteer Corps—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to sanction the formation of an administrative battalion of Volunteers in the Punjab, to be composed of, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Punjab Light Horse, and it will be under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

His Excellency has been pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of the Light Horse Volunteers in the Punjab; the Corps to be designated the Punjab Light Horse.

Appointments.—Colonel A. Toker, Superintendent, Army Clothing, is appointed to be officiating Commandant during the absence of Colonel Chatterton.

Marine Department—Leave has been granted to Lieutenant S. Vale for six months.

Mr. W. Collins, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed to be Chief Engineer, vice Mr. F. Slater, appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore.

Mr. J. Walmsley, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer.

Mr. W. Kelly, Engineer, has been permitted to resign the service.

Home Department—The services of Mr. A. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Mr. W. Kemble is permitted to resign the Civil Service, on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major J. Cunningham, Civil Surgeon, Lahore, has been appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla, vice Surgeon-Major Coats, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Surgeon-Captain H. Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, or until further orders.

Police Department—The services of Mr. L. Fabre Tonnerre, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of Mr. H. Bamber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Mr. W. Abercrombie have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Public Works Department—The services of Mr. J. Hartley have been placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways, Oudh; and those of Mr. C. Sowerby, Deputy Examiner, North-Western Railway, have been placed temporarily.

Foreign Department—The following appointments have been made in the Berar Commission, vice Colonel P. Rennich, deceased:—

Mr. A. Elliot, to be Deputy Commissioner; Captain J. Morris, to be Deputy Commissioner; Captain R. Garrett, to be Assistant Commissioner; and Mr. J. Jaskin, to be Extra Assistant to the Political Agent, Persian Gulf.

The services of Surgeon-Major C. Giles, Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N.-W. P.

Surgeon-Captain P. Lumsden has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, in the Persian Gulf.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

[illegible]thing has yet been settled concerning the [illegible]ition of the Khan of Khelat. [illegible] James Browne's report has not been received, [illegible] is on his report that a decision will be taken.

CHILAS AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

All was quiet at Chilas, up to the 3rd instant. Chances of an attack are considered to have passed away, and daily telegraphic reports to Simla will henceforth be discontinued. The Hindustani fanatics in Swat may still strive to induce local tribesmen to join them but they may do so without success.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The removal of a larger part of the Khan of Khelat's treasure from Khelat to Quetta is of course, a mea- sure of precautions only.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE.

The other day there was a report in Quetta that Lieutenant-Colonel Yates had been killed somewhere in the interior of Afghanistan. It now appears that the rumour was put abroad in the interests of the Quetta bazaar, the dealers calculating that the alarm of the outbreak in Afghanistan and difficulties with the Amir would send up forage and provisions with a bound. As for Colonel Yate, who must now be approaching the end of his journey, the next news of him will come from the Persian side.

KHUKI RAID IN MANIPUR.

News comes from Kohima of a terrible outbreak of savagery in the extreme north-east corner of Manipur, and states that the Naga village of Swemi has been attacked by a band of Kukis and Tuhkils, and the place destroyed. Two hundred and eighty persons were massacred by the assailants.

The Political Agent at Manipur with a hundred sepoys proceeds to Swemi to inquire into the matter, and punish the offenders. He intends posting a guard of military police in the district raided.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Advices from Manipur state that the Khukis raided in Swemi village, near Manipur, and took nearly three hundred heads.

The Political Agent at Manipur left with an escort of one hundred men to inquire into the matter, and punish the ringleaders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Lancers—Second Lieutenant Loring, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, officiates as Squadron Officer, on probation.

14th Bombay Infantry—Major Pearson, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, officiates as Commandant in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, on leave, or till further orders.

24th Baluchistan Regiment—Major Mayne, Staff Corps, 29th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, during the time Colonel Nicholson will be employed on the District Staff, or till further orders.

Captain A. L. Sinclair, Staff Corps, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, will officiate as Commandant, pending the return of Major Mayne from furlough.

27th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Moores, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Second Lieutenant Loring, Durham Light Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 7th Bombay Lancers, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers in the same capacity, as a temporary measure.

Mr. H. E. Platt, Gloucestershire Regiment, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, from the 17th instant.

Army School-mistress Miss Malone has been transferred from the Royal Artillery at Aden to the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

The following Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Durham Light Infantry—Captain and Adjutant de Lisle, to England, for four months, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Captain Smith, to Bombay from the 20th January to the 28th March, 1893, on medical certificate.

Royal Fusiliers—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel G. Barton, C.B., to England, from 13th May to the 30th September, 1892, on private affairs.

MEMORIAL FOR A SEAT ON THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, MAY 12.

[illegible] public meeting, held on the 11th May, at [illegible]ra, a memorial was adopted by the inhabitants of Merwarra Tehsil, Jubbulpore District, [illegible] sent to the Secretary of State, praying to give the Central Provinces a seat on the Viceregal Council. The meeting closed with cheers to the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 11.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, left here, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left here, at 1 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived at Marseilles on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3½ per cent. Consols	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,000,000, decrease £700,000; public deposits, £5,900,000, increase £700,000; other deposits, £29,700,000, decrease £1,200,000; other securities, £28,200,000, increase £500,000; notes and gold, £14,100,000, decrease £900,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Col and Mrs H C Symons
Mr A Wood
Mr and Miss Mower
Mr Somerville
Mr Sibbons
Mr H C Young
Mr and Mrs Hughes
Major Lumsden
Mr H A Casson
Mr E G Shadbolt
Mr M Ridley
Master Phillips
Miss Forbes
Mr C E Hodgson
Mr Marcks
Mr Streatfield
Mr F Cooper
Mr M Faulds
Mr and Mrs Stevenson
Mr F B Manson
Mr J H Pill
Lt T P Dowdall

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Greaves
Mr C H Mein
Mr and Mrs Colvin
Mr F McKee
Mr Brown
Col Hoskin
Mr A Arthur
Maj D A A Macpherson
Mr G R Oliver
Rev Barry
Mr H Wood
Capt Hext
Mr T Gow
Mrs and Miss Shepherd

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Jacob
Rev H O Midwinter
Mr H W Lewis
Mr T Richardson
Mr Dolby
Mr Moore
Mr P Harrison
Mr Shaw
Mr T D Gaddum
Mr Hartigan
Mr Austin
Capt Caulfield
Mr Mezer
Mr Burr
Mr McGaw
Mr J Arthur
Dr Mould
Mr Murray

FOR ADEN.

Mr Syed Mahomed
Mr Sulzman
Mr Adrian

THE MONSOON MAILS.

THE following postal notice was issued yesterday concerning the Day of Departure of the Homeward Mail Steamers during the monsoon:—

Beginning with Friday, the 26th May, 1893, the Homeward Mail Steamer will leave Bombay at 5 p. m. on Fridays, until further notice.

The last Mail Steamer sailing on Saturday will be the Steamer leaving Bombay on the 20th May, 1893.

A SAD story is told of a poor married couple, Russians, who had settled at Great Dombrowka, in Upper Silesia. About two years ago they received an order to quit the territory, but on arriving at the Russian frontier they were not permitted to enter, "for," said the Russian official, "the woman is blind, and Russia is not in want of such cripples." The couple returned to Great Dombrowka, but lately received another notice to leave. The Russian officials were still obdurate, and, sick at heart without work or home, the husband grew desperate. When the wretched couple came to the Przemsa, the stream which separates Russia from Germany, he caught his blind wife up and threw her into the river. He then went to a tree and hanged himself.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

"Toute Scene a ses coulisses."—Balzac.

ON the little stage of London life there have been stirring scenes this week. Politicians, lawyers, workers, idlers, each have had their sensation, while the public looked on amused, as if strikes, judicial sentences, primrose demonstrations were arranged solely for its special benefit. And to a certain extent the public is right. Everything now-a-days is got up with an eye to popular effect—even the committal of a Dowager Duchess to six weeks' durance vile in Holloway prison for contempt of court, *i. e.*, burning a paper having reference to a will trial *sub judice* is rather to arrest the public tendency to decide will cases for itself by destroying superfluous documents, than with a view to correcting the impetuosity of duchesses. Duchesses have not the opportunity every day of burning important papers—it is a chance that occurs but once in a life-time. No doubt, a milder chastisement than being so summarily snubbed and sent to bed would have effected a moral reformation in this naughty daughter of society. But the public mind must be impressed; so regardless of aristocratic connections, blue blood, coronets, &c., the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has to spend a term of six weeks in exile amid surroundings which even those who have not been reared on the lap of luxury would find trying. Somebody says that it is only the first step that costs—but he did not trudge the dreary road to Holloway. Was the secret of the burnt letter worth all it cost? The public would give something for a glance behind the scenes at its contents.

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While the judicial mind is thus resenting the shadow of contempt, and the labour world is continuing its weary struggle for the betterment of its condition, the political parties are engaged in their usual wordy warfare. In primrose time there is always extra tension between the rival factions. The pale fragrant flower that is associated with the memory of Disraeli is more stimulative to angry passions than the toreador's wild waving red mantle, or the trail of a Donnybrook man's blue swallowtail. And this year the primrose has been in more than usual evidence everywhere—in the button-hole of gilded youth and the bonnet of silver age; in the cabhorse's rosette and on the collar of the leader of canine fashions. In the shop windows, too, the blaze of fashionable purple and pink has been extinguished by the soft gleam of the starry primrose. Everything—everywhere is primrose; primrose silks and ribbons, primrose note-paper and dinner menus, primrose bon-bons and confections. In fact, it is suggested on all sides that clad in primrose vesture and primrose shoes and stockings we should tread the primrose pathway that leads to Conservative supremacy. Is this exuberance of colour a sign of Tory triumph in the campaign against Home Rule; or is it the supreme effort of a cause impotent otherwise to stem the torrent of public opinion? This is another of the secrets that the public would like to pry out for itself behind the scenes.

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In Oscar Wilde's new play, "A woman of no importance," produced for the first time this week, the idlers, those who have neither to judge, to legislate, or to load cargoes for a living—have had their sensation. It is not given to most men to be a dictator twice in a life-time. But Oscar Wilde has that privilege. He preached the cult of æstheticism and was followed by a fanatical crowd who worshipped the gods he set up regardless of merit, or fitness, or commonsense. And now that the poppy and the lily business is played out, and people are tired of languishing and posing, the apostle of culture has developed another art for society to practise—the art of saturating conversation with surprising epigrams and smart paradoxes. "A woman of no importance" is, as the title suggests, a smart society play—a story of the wrongs of a woman and the reckless selfishness of a man—all the more uncomfortable because undeniably true to real life. In the first scene on the terrace, at Hunstanton Chase, a couple of fashionable dowagers discuss their neighbours, and put us in possession of all the gossip of the neighbourhood. There is a large house party, of whom the principal are Lord Illingworth, whose part is taken by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Kelvil, M.P., played by Mr. Allan, and Gerald Arbuthnot (Mr. Fred Terry), the young son of Mrs. Arbuthnot—the woman of no importance. Among the ladies the leading characters are Miss Hester Worsley, a young American, presented by Miss Julia Neilson, and Mrs. Arbuthnot, whose role is taken by Mrs. Bernard Beere.

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When the story opens Lord Illingworth has just offered the post of private secretary to young Arbuthnot, to whom he has taken a fancy, and the young man, radiant at the prospect of emancipation from the work of a bank clerk, at £120 a year, brings his mother forward to be introduced to his benefactor. But the meeting is not pleasant—Mrs. Arbuthnot has had a past, and Lord Illingworth, under the name he bore before he succeeded unexpectedly to the title, has had his share in making it miserable, so she refuses to let her son take the appointment, though she does not tell him all the facts of the story. It is only when Lord Illingworth insults Miss Hester Worsley by kissing her (it is one of his theories that if women lecture a man they should be kissed)— and Gerald Arbuthnot, her lover, threatens to kill him in revenge—that Mrs. Arbuthnot discloses the secret that Lord Illingworth is Gerald Arbuthnot's father. To marry and make friends—this is the youth's plan for patching up the sorrows of a life-time. But marriage under such circumstances has no charm for the woman. She declines to have anything more to do with the man who has misled her, and mother and son, at the suggestion of the young girl, who loves them both, begin life afresh at the other side of the world. "A Saint," as Lord Illingworth remarks, "has had a past, a sinner has a future.

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There is nothing uncommon in the plot. It is not only like the scheme of many other dramatic authors' works, but it is like Mr. Wilde's own play, "Lady Windermere's Fan," with a difference: the unknown parent in one is a father, in another a mother—the child in the one case is a boy, in the other a girl. But though the play is commonplace in plot, it is original in manner. It is not even a copy of society; for society is dull and the play is sparkling. Society has not suggested the cynicism and the startling sayings of Oscar Wilde's *dramatis personæ* it is he who would dictate to society the wit and the sharp-cut sarcasm that makes his Lord Illingworth so intensely and horridly amusing. It would be false to say that from first to last it was entirely interesting. The last act dragged. Lord Illingworth under a cloud was not capable of sparkling repartee. Mrs. Arbuthnot was naturally given to painful reflections, the little puritanical American was rather heavy, and Gerald Arbuthnot not quite sympathetic. Still the curtain fell amidst loud bursts of enthusiasm—calls for the author and claps for the actors, to which they severally responded, Mr. Wilde with a verdigris-green button-hole bowing his acknowledgments of the popular appreciation. But the *vox populi* called for more than a bow: it wanted a speech, and would not be denied. Claps, claps, claps, and cries of "Os-ca-ar, Os-ca-ar, Author," were kept up incessantly until Mr. Beerbohm Tree came forward to thank them for their kind notice and hint that it was bed-time. We all felt the agony of the situation. Past eleven—hot—not averse to the thought of supper—were we to be kept there for ever waiting on the pleasure of the unwilling author. Our feelings suggested some forcible action, like that of the traveller kept awake by hearing, through a thin partition-wall in a hotel, an interchange of conjugal amenities, of which the husband's part was the meek petition, "Kiss me, Susan, and let me go to sleep." Driven to desperation by the proceedings, the traveller rapped decisively on the partition-wall and said: "kiss him *directly*, Susan, and let *me* go to sleep." After which there was silence. "Speechify directly, Oscar, and let us go to bed," is what we would have said if we had any hope of a like result. Finally, a second appearance of the manager satisfied the enthusiastic, and we were allowed to depart.

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If there were no other reason than the costumes to attract attention to the piece, these are quite sufficiently novel and picturesque. In the first act the young American appears in a silver grey moire dress full and round, and making sculpturesque folds that just touch the ground. In the evening she wears a white silk simple under-dress, veiled with silver spangled tulle, a fringe of silver edging the skirt and the loose short over-sleeves. A pink dinner dress worn by Mrs. Tree was also exquisitely beautiful. It was edged with soft ball-pink fringe, the train hung like a shawl cornerwise from the back of the bodice and fell in rich undulating folds a yard or so on the ground. A green satin also had a beautifully-shaped train, more fanlike in style, and starting from the waist. None of the dresses had the least sign of crinoline—but they had what costs more than crinoline—that exceeding richness of texture that would help them to stand alone.

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A very gay show of afternoon toilettes was to be seen at the private view of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colour, Piccadilly. A dainty zouave coat slashed with lace and with lace epaulettes, was worn by a smart looking woman in mauve. In such crushes, it is the bonnets and bodices that attract notice, and these were in most cases so very gay that they quite overshadowed the delicate colour of the pictures. But private views are not so much for prospecting the pictures as the people. Those who are bidden to the entertainment have mostly seen the works in the studios, and none are come to compliment the artists on their achievements. Among hundreds of pictures the most attractive picture of the exhibition was a new study by Mr. J. H. Henshall, of the old theme—the repentance of Magdalen.

THE ladies of Melbourne have adopted the violet veil craze with much eagerness, to the great annoyance of their male acquaintances, who protest against such an unbecoming addition to the sunburned faces so much in evidence in Antipodean summers.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

IN the year 1815 a certain worthy knight, named Sir Richard Phillips, took a walk from St. James's-street to Kew. It is not a long walk, but the account of it occupies a whole volume. For the traveller not only sees everything curious and notable on the way, but he discourses on every point suggested by what he sees. Thus, Dr. Partridge is buried at Mortlake, and Dr. Dee is buried at East Sheen. This causes a dissertation on astrology. A village girl is afraid of being bewitched. There follows a treatise on supernatural powers. The book, well worth reading from beginning to end, is especially interesting for three suggestions, in which the writer shows himself in advance of his time. He notes a tram, called a "railway," running between Croydon and Wandsworth, and he suggests the laying down of double lines between London and the principal towns, on which carriages might be run at ten miles an hour by a single horse for each stage, or by "Blenkinsop's steam engine." Again, in describing the Admiralty semaphore, he says that a message can be sent from London to Portsmouth—twelve stations—in fifteen minutes; but that on one occasion, everybody having been warned, and in his place, they actually sent a message from London to Plymouth and back—five hundred miles—in three minutes! He goes on to point out that what is found useful for naval purposes would prove equally useful for commercial and all other purposes. And, anticipating the telegraph, he shows that the construction of such semaphores would enormously accelerate business, and would quickly repay their expense. Thirdly, he says, "One of the improvements of the present age has been in contrivances for more perfect combustion, and for the condensation and sublimation of smoke. The general adoption of a system for consuming the smoke would render London air as pure as that of the country." And we are as far from consuming our smoke now as eighty years ago, though the need of it is ten times as great. He complains of the exclusiveness of suburban society, so that where there is an Assembly half the people who ought to join keep away for fear of being blackballed. He points to the wretched poverty of the working classes, who were in a more terrible condition about that time than had ever before been known. And he suggests a fixed income of 21s. a week for twelve hours a day; he advocates public gardens and public bands; and he tells us about the strawberry women. They came up from Wales for the strawberry season, which lasted forty days. They carried the strawberries and raspberries from Isleworth, Barnes, or Hammersmith—the chief places of culture—on their heads, in baskets, to the London market. They walked twenty-five or thirty miles a day, and they went home at the end of the season about £10 the richer. An instructive walk, is it not?

The House of Commons is too small; the House of Commons is an insanitary nuisance; the House of Commons must be enlarged. It connot be enlarged; it must be pulled down and re-constructed. Yes; but suppose I were to propose a plan by which, without any re-construction or alteration at all, the House could be made quite large enough, what reward would a grateful nation give me? A seat in the other House? But, according to certain prophets, that seat will not last very long. Well, I leave the reward to the country. Democracies are always grateful; the people always remember and reward. My proposition is this—reduce the number of members by more than one-half. Let us have a House of Commons consisting of three hundred—or even two hundred. That would be a body quite as representative as the present House, only instead of having one member for sixty thousand people, as at present, there would be one member for one hundred and twenty thousand if three hundred were elected; or one for one hundred and eighty thousand if we preferred two hundred. England and Wales would, in the latter case, have one hundred and fifty-six members, and Scotland and Ireland twenty-two each. It would be a very nice, compact little body, very manageable, and quite as capable of collective wisdom as the present overgrown multitude. This Reform is so simple that it will, one is perfectly certain, be adopted by acclamation.

I believe that the only authority for the Life of the Admirable Crichton is a certain Tract by the ingenious Sir Thomas Urquhart, who translated Rabelais. The Tract is called "The Discovery of a most Exquisite Jewel in the Mud." No one can understand what a miracle of a man was this Crichton unless he reads the Tract, which is written in a fine scholarly Rabelaisian spirit of extravagance. Let me tell the story, though the beauty of the narrative cannot be translated into modern Journalese. Crichton was one of the many Scots of good family who took service in foreign Courts, their poverty sharpening their wits to on incredible extent. Crichton was in the service of the Duke of Mantua, whose son was his pupil. He was a great linguist, knowing twelve languages either to speak or write; he was ready to dispute in Latin on any theme concerning mathematics, medicine, rhetoric, logic, art, thelogy, or jurisprudence, with any scholar who should venture; he was a master of fence, and of every kind of sport and pastime; and in the tilt yard he had no rival. Lastly, he was an excellent actor. One evening, for instance, he played before the Court of Mantua, personating, in a kind of Variety Show, a dozen characters in succession.

His skill of fence was exhibited in his famous duel with a certain Italian gladiator or soldier of fortune, who lived by challenging all comers at various Courts to fight for large sums of money. Some he killed, winning the stakes; some he wounded, and gave them their lives in exchange for the money. On his arrival at Mantua he posted on the gates a challenge to all comers to engage him with the single rapier for five hundred Spanish pistoles to be laid down by either side. Three gentlemen of the Court accepted the challenge. The first was thrust through the throat and fell dead. The second was thrust through the heart and fell dead. The last was thrust below the heart, and was carried off the field dying. Then Crichton stepped forward. Observe the manner of the professional hero. He might have been the first. But then he would only have had the glory of ridding the world of a nuisance. He allowed three to be killed first. These despatched, he stepped forward and placed one thousand five huddred pistoles as the stake. The event you know before hand; but Urquhart makes the scene to live. Crichton wounded his enemy in three places—viz., the three places where he had wounded the three men killed. The duellist, who had the true artistic feeling, expressed his extreme satisfaction at being killed by so masterly a hand. Crichton gave the one thousand five hundred pistoles to the widows of the three men, and so everybody was pleased, and the renown of the "eximious"—Urquhart calls him "eximious"—Crichton was wafted to the stars.

The manner of his death was tragic. It was Shrove Tuesday. He was at the house of his mistress, a Princess of the Court. A troop of revellers in disguise and masks came to the house, and demanded the right of the day to enter. The page who stood at the door remonstrated. They endeavoured to push past him; he called out, and Crichton appeared, sword in hand. The others drew, and the unequal combat began. There were ten assailants. In a moment six were on their backs. Crichton pressed forward upon the other four; he was just about to thrust at one more forward than the rest, when another called out, "Hold! wound not the Prince!" It was the Prince, his own pupil, who was leading these drunken revellers. Crichton stopped, and, kneeling on his left knee, presented the hilt of his sword to the Prince. Whether in the madness of rage or of drink, one knows not, the Prince seized the sword, and plunged it into Crichton's heart. Thus fell the Admirable Crichton. When the Prince recovered, he wished to kill himself. This could not be allowed; but his life was embittered, and his years were few.

This is a time of hesitation. Spring longs to return, and sends word to the trees to get ready and calls up the primroses, but lingers lest the frost and east wind destroy her treasures. It is also a time for taking the train somewhere. Last Saturday I took the train somewhere. I have always a list of places to see; it is a question of choice alone. This time I went to see a certain Holy Sepulchre Church in Essex. The day was cloudless; the sky was African, which is a great deal finer than Italian; the gently rolling country stretches out with large fields and not many trees; the fields were dry and bare, save that here and there the young wheat had begun to show; there were few birds, for the spring has not allowed them yet to cross the Channel; here and there a poplar made an intricate pattern of branches and brown buds painted on the blue. We start from an old inn in a quietly flourishing Essex town. The inn has some of its ancient features; you enter by an archway; you find yourself in an open court; on the left hand is the ancient gallery into which the bed-rooms open; they have now glazed the gallery; from the joists of the projecting gallery hang guineafowl and chicken waiting to be cooked for the commercial gentlemen; the coach house is on the right, and beyond is the stable. We are going to drive, for there is not too much time.

The Knights Templars built a Church of the Holy Sepulchre; you may see it in the Temple still. The Knights Hospitallers built three such churches—one is at Cambridge, one is at Northampton, one is at Little Maplestead, in Essex. The idea of the church was to substitute for the nave, the transept, and the aisles a circular building in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. This church is a tiny building; it stands among fields, with trees in the churchyard. The village consists of one farmhouse, a vicarage, and half-a-dozen cottages; it is as quiet and secluded a spot as can be desired. As for the building, the circular portion is crowned with a small hexagonal turret of wood roofed with tiles. Below this hexagon is another made by pillars and arches in the church—a most curious arra[illegible] chancel is narrow and low, the roo[illegible] and of painted wood. The whole chu[illegible] feet long; the windows and pillar[illegible] fourteenth century, but perhaps the[illegible] earlier. Here, I suppose, was a com[illegible] Hospitallers—at least, the manor w[illegible] the knights. The west door is exce[illegible] and is protected by a later wooden po[illegible] roof of the circular part is steep, of tile[illegible] with small dormer windows. Outs[illegible] forefathers sleep in silence. They wou[illegible] as well if musketry practice was going [illegible] head, yet, for the sentiment of the thin[illegible] that a churchyard should be a quiet plac[illegible]

Leaving Little Maplestead my driver [illegible] to Great Maplestead, where there is also [illegible] of some note, and thence to Castle Hed[illegible] where stands all that is left of the great castl[illegible] De Veres. This noble House held the ea[illegible] five hundred years. Their title, the Earldo[illegible] Oxford, became extinct in the year 1703, when[illegible] last of them died. There are still, I believe, [illegible] De Veres who come of the same stock. Six hund[illegible] years of succession to the peerage is a longer li[illegible] than any existing House can show. As for thei[illegible] castle, the keep alone remains. It is very muc[illegible] like the Tower of London, but not so large; it was built at the same time. On the second floor, which is the one in best preservation, you will see the blue boar, the crest of the De Veres, and their motto, "Vero nil verius"—Nothing Truer Than Truth. . . The foregoing hiatus represents the customary moralising over the decay of greatness. We are but human; we cannot choose but moralise. The sum of all is (1) that De Veres are always going down and De Veres are always going up; and (2) Did you ever, dear reader, when your eye fell upon the sign of the Blue Boar, understand that it preserves the famous crest of this fallen and extinct House? And now let us drive back to the station and catch our train.

A good many candidates for fame and fortune by the way of fiction write to me for advice. I have already published a few elementary counsels. One in especial I have often repeated. It is the advice to read *and to study* some good story, well told. The best way is to be told the story beforehand. And now I will illustrate this method by telling a true story. In the year 1795, the town was astonished by the production at the shop of an antiquarian dealer, himself an antiquary and a Shakespearian student, one who had paid a pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon, of various documents and papers written by Shakespeare himself. There were receipts, a confession of Faith, an improved edition of "King Lear," and, finally, a complete new play found in MS. Everybody went mad about these things; half the world refused to believe them, the other half declared that they *must* be genuine. Finally the play was actually produced by Sheridan at Drury Lane, where it was promptly hissed off the stage. Then the dealer's son, a young man of eighteen, confessed that he alone was the forger of all these documents. The father died soon after, partly of chagrin at the ruin of his supposed treasures. The son lived to the year 1835, a literary hack, always in poverty.

These are the facts. Now, my young and ambitious friends, I want you to take these events as I have related them, and to write a story which shall turn entirely upon these forgeries. The bric-a-brac dealer and his son are the two principal characters. You must show the enthusiasm of the old man for everything that concerns Shakespeare; in order to do this you must take him to Stratford; you must surround him with other characters, real or imaginary. For instance, you may introduce any antiquary or literary character of the day; since the play was produced at Drury Lane, you may take us behind the scenes and introduce us to actors and actresses. You must remember or acquire the manners and customs and dress and language of the time. The construction of your story is the first thing. Draw a portrait of every character; make out, as for a play, a scenario showing every incident; remember not to introduce a single incident, or a word of dialogue, or a word of observation that draws the reader's attention aside for a moment. The "grip" of your story is the very first thing to be studied. There is plenty of "grip" in this, if you know how to tackle it. I suppose that what follows will be thought too hard a condition. It is—actually to write that story, knowing that it is to be an exercise after all. For length, I advise you to be shorter than a practised hand would allow—make it a story of about twenty chapters, averaging from three to four thousand words each—but don't try to write up to any limit of length—you will perhaps find your story will be best told in shorter space. For instance, I have always thought that the length of Charles Dickens's shorter stories—about twelve chapters of that length each—is the best that could be chosen.

When you have carefully thought out your story and arranged it, and chosen your characters and arranged them, and when you have actually written your story, and *not till then*, you may read James Payn's "Talk of the Town," and see how that story ought to be told; and if you will take all this trouble, you will find that you have learned more than if you had gone to work with a headlong pen and written half-a-dozen wishy washy attempts in the same time.

I have been reading Mr. Frederic Harrison on the "Decadence of Fiction." I have always maintained, and am always ready to maintain, that Fiction is in the most healthy condition possible. It may assume different shapes, and the costumes and *mise en scene* may vary from time to time. But it flourishes. More and more it is becoming recognised as a Fine Art. Little by little even the reviewers—I do not say critics, but the reviewers—are beginning to learn that it is a Fine Art. Mr. Harrison says it is decaying. I am not going to argue with Mr. Harrison. But I would point out that we ourselves—the men and women over fifty—are perhaps decaying. When I can no longer enjoy the work of George Meredith, Hardy, Kipling, Barrie, Louis Stevenson, and a dozen other good and true writers of Fiction, I pray that I may be painlessly released (under ether) and placed in the crematorium, because life would have nothing left. Without imagination, without poetry or fiction, what has life? Meantime, if the imagination grows feeble and the grasp of a Maker's creations grows weak, let us not put it down to the weakness of the Maker, but to our own weakness. Decay of Fiction! Fudge! When the little prig who wants to be thought a critic, being himself totally unacquainted with any Art, gets his chance, he writes a Paper—the capital letter is his, not mine—on the Decay of something—Fiction for choice, because such an essay does not seem to want any special language. It matters nothing that he has never read the works of the very men who illustrate his Decay! Mr. Harrison is certainly not a young prig, but there are extremes—which meet. Meantime, dear reader, go on enjoying, with a grateful heart the banquet which your favourite novelists spread for you. The next time you see a Paper—a "Thoughtful Paper"—on the Decay of Fiction, inquire, before you read it, (1) if the writer is young or old; (2) what he has written; (3) whether he has read the works of the men he depreciates; and, lastly, whether he knows anything at all about the Art of which he dares to prate.

It is too late, I fear, to recommend everybody to visit the Dante Exhibition. The thing itself is a very remarkable illustration of the growing love for Dante which one finds everywhere. No one has done more in the creation of this love and the right direction of this admiration than that many-sided man Philip Wicksteed, who seems equally prepared to advance the appreciation of Italian, Dutch, German, or Scandinavian Literature. The Exhibition was of a personal kind, so to speak. It brought home, vividly, as illustrations of the Divine Comedy, the things belonging to the life of the time; and it called together a company who were at least in earnest. Nobody lounged, nobody yawned, nobody hurried round the room. The loving study of Dante is going on in hundreds of households. Strange that the most horrible subject in the world, the most pitiless invention, and the most vivid presentment of never-ending torture should be so dressed up in wonderful verse that it has never ceased to attract, and to seize with iron grasp, all those who begin to read the poem.

GIBRALTAR is not only one of the Pillars of Hercules, but one of the biggest bishoprics our empire contains: stretching away to Batoum in the east of the Black Sea, and to the Canaries and Cape Verde in the south. There is a story, says *Hearth and Home*, that the Bishop of Gibraltar was once admitted to an audience at the Vatican, during which he explained this to Pio Nono, who had a very pretty wit, and replied, "In that case Bishop, I am included in yourSsee." "Yes, your Holiness," replied the Bishop, gravely, "you are." The extent of the Bishop's sway is sometimes an inconvenience to him, even in these days of telegraphy and steam. For instance, he was once sent for to Madeira to baptise a baby and to perform two marriage ceremonies. However, before he could arrive from Malta the poor little infant had died of measles, one of the pairs of lovers had grown tired of waiting and set sail for the Cape, where their marriage took place, and the other couple had quarrelled and broken off their engagement.

THE British Consul at Buenos Ayres does not despair of the future of British emigration to the Argentine Republic provided the emigrants are of the right class. Several millions of gold dollars have, he observes, been invested in vast tracts of virgin land in various parts of this province by companies that were floated in London during the "boom days," and a great part of these, though immensely fertile, are lying waste. Mr. Bridgett thinks that some of these lands could be put to good use, and made profitable to the shareholders, by organizing a scheme of colonization. There is, in his opinion, no reason why British colonies should not answer and be as successful as those of other nationalities, such as the Swiss, German, Belgian, Dutch, and Italian.

a[illegible] ti[illegible] the[illegible] for [illegible] Tenny[illegible] with t[illegible] would b[illegible] charm of [illegible] of natural [illegible] our imagin[illegible] feel as if su[illegible] without the so[illegible] can more mag[illegible] times than:

"O sound to r[illegible]
The sweep o[illegible]
The gust that ro[illegible]
And tumbled h[illegible]

Let us banish this [illegible] conversation related [illegible] asked Mr. Hallam his "[illegible] *Revolution.*" Mr. Hall[illegible] rapid way, "Upon my w[illegible] book, and read four or fi[illegible] so abominable, I could not [illegible] Whereas Carlyle's own criticism [illegible] *of the Middle Ages* was: "Oh! t[illegible] skeleton of a book!" So do we ge[illegible] each other. Mrs. Ritchie's recollections [illegible] are no less valuable, and are most delightf[illegible] His own *Præterita* has made us familiar w[illegible] of his life; we know the rugged staunch, sterling, character of the man, cradled in sternness, but she sees the tender heart beating true beneath the rough exterior. "Mrs. Ruskin," she says with all her passionate devotion to her son, "seems to have had no idea whatever of making a little child happy. The baby's education was terribly consistent, he was steadily whipped when he was troublesome or when he tumbled downstairs." However, the mother's care was appreciated in other matters, and with regard to his mother's house-keeping arrangements Ruskin said later: "I inherited to the full my mother's love of tidiness and cleanliness, and in Switzerland, next to her eternal snows, what I most admired was her white sleeves." Of Ruskin's qualifications as a Master in Art Mrs. Ritchie repeats over and over again his father's dictum: "He ought have been a bishop!" She renders high tribute to his power in saying "We are all apt to feel at times that meat is more than life, and the raiment more than the soul; at such times let us turn to Ruskin. He sees the glorious world as we have never known it, or have perhaps forgotten to look upon it. He takes the first example to hand—the stones, which he makes into bread; the dust and scraps and dry sticks and moss which are lying to his hand; he is so penetrated with the glory and beauty of it all, of the harmony into which we are set, that it signifies little to him upon what subject he preaches, and by what examples he illustrates his meaning, there is a blessing upon his words, and surely the fragments which remain are worthy of the twelve baskets of the Apostles." The records of Robert and Elizabeth Browning extend over many years of an intimate and unbroken friendship, and show us the two poets in their home and in that charmed circle of which they were at once the delight and the inspiration. Of Mrs. Browning, her recording angel says: "Vivid is the recollection of the peaceful home, of the fireside where the logs are burning, while the lady of that kind hearth is established in that corner, with her little boy curled up by her side, the door opening and shutting meanwhile to the quick step of the master of the house, to the life of the world without as it came to find her in her quiet nook. The hours seemed to my sister and to me warmer, more full of interest and peace, in her sitting-room than elsewhere. Whether at Florence, at Rome, at Paris, or in London once more, she seemed to carry her own atmosphere always, something serious, motherly, absolutely artless, and yet impassioned, noble, and sincere. I can recall the slight figure in its thin black dress, the writing apparatus by the sofa, the tiny inkstand, the quill-nibbed pen—the unpretentious implements of her magic." "She was a little woman; she liked little things," Mr. Browning used to say. The authoress of "Aurora Leigh" in her journey home to England lost a box at Marseilles, in which was the MS. of that poem and certain velvet suits and lace collars, part of the bravery of her little son. "Her chief concern was not for her MS., but for the loss of her little boy's wardrobe, which had been devised with so much motherly care." Happily both MS. and clothes were found later, and "Aurora Leigh" was published in 1857. It is interesting to know that Browning never looked his wife's work in its unfinished stage. Mrs. Ritchie remembers his saying: "It may seem to you strange that such a thing as poetry should be written with regularity at the same hour in every day. But, nevertheless, I do assure you, it is a fact that my wife and I sit down every morning after breakfast to our separate work; she writes in the drawing-room, and I write in here," showing his study, a little empty back room with a window over a court. "I never read a word of hers until I see it all finished and ready for publication." In 1861, when Mrs. Browning died at Florence, the desolation of Robert Browning was terrible. Friends did all they could to console, and he and his little son returned to England. Miss Browning eventually came to live with them, "new interests arose, his work and his influence spread." His critics were often merciless, but he did not "feel or attempt to feel them, as most people might," he said himself in a letter, dated 1873, to Mrs. Ritchie, then Miss Thackeray: "Remember that everybody this thirty years has given me his kick and gone his way, just as I am told the understood duty of all highway travellers in Spain is to bestow at least one friendly thump for the Mayoral's sake on his horses as they toil along uphill" . . . He took it cheerily and went on his way, writing his mysterious and fascinating poetry. Late in 1889 he went to Italy, and there in Venice while staying with his son and daughter-in-law, he caught cold, and died on the 12th December, closing his eyes among those he loved best. Mrs. Ritchie ends her records by bearing testimony to the strength of the "feeling common to all who knew him, and who loved the man of rock and sunshine, and who were proud of his great gift of spirit and of his noble human nature." Mrs. Ritchie has been able to add not only to the records of these four great thinkers she also interests our sympathy in them as living, loving human beings, who although, or perhaps because they were poets, while leading lives like ours, ennobled them.

SIMLA NOTES.

OUR Simla correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Hail-storms of extraordinary violence have been the order of the day in Simla, and on Sunday afternoon some of the stones were equal to a large pigeon's egg in size.

Lieutenant C. A. Edwardes, of the 35th Sikhs, who proceeded to South Africa about the 17th of February last with 100 men, to reinforce Mr. Commissioner Johnson, writes to say that his journey down the Zambesi river was favourable in every way, and he has received great hospitality at the hands of the German Merchants. Lieutenant Edwardes' chief object in view is to put a speedy end to the slave trade, and he apprehends some very severe fighting.

It only remains with the Secretary of State for India to decide who will now fill the temporary rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency Army. Nothing at all is known at present. Major-General East, who is now in England, on sixty days' privilege leave, is considered by a goodly few to be the most likely man for the post; however, Major-General Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., will, in all probability, be selected.

Moulvi Sameeullah Khan, C.M.I., late District and Sessions Judge of Rai Bareli, has arrived in Simla. This native gentleman had the honour of serving on Lord Northbrook's Commission to Egypt in 1884, where he greatly distinguished himself by his ability, tact, and courage.

Lady White's concert will take place at the Simla Town Hall, on the 29th instant. Her Excellency is devoting a large amount of attention to Lady Roberts' Nursing Fund, and she takes quite as much interest in this truly charitable institution as did the founder. Lord and Lady Lansdowne have promised to attend. The Nursing Homes are in the very best condition, the accommodation is excellent, and the sanitary arrangements everything that could possibly be desired.

DRINKERS of claret will be interested in learning from a report just presented to the Foreign Office by the British Consul at Bordeaux, that last year's vintage, though large in quantity, is poor in quality. Consul Ward reports that whilst there are doubtless a number of vineyards which produced a good and even superior quality of wine, there are many others in which, owing to the great heat and the presence of the cochylis worm, last year's produce has an unpleasant flavour not likely to attract buyers.

[illegible]icipal [illegible] of a m[illegible] ment, and [illegible] from the time [illegible] left Bombay fo[illegible] claim, I was only acting [illegible] partment, but was still born[illegible] It seems to me that it canno[illegible] plated to levy a charger tax on [illegible] holds for a few months the exceedingly precarious tenure of an acting civil appointment. He is as much obliged to keep up his equipment of which the charger is a part as if he were daily on the point of returning.

2. To mark this point and show its reality I was kept on tenter hooks from month to month from reports that Dr. Boyd for whom I was acting was returning within his leave, and even within the fortnight before coming here the proposal was laid before me to rejoin my regiment on the frontier.

3. Shortly then I claim exemption from the tax on my charger, because it was part of the equipment, which though acting for a brief period in the Civil Department, I was in prudence and duty obliged to keep up—Yours, &c.,

J. P. BARRY, M.B.,
Surgeon-Captain, Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.

No. 321 of 1892.

From the Superintendent of Matheran to the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay.

Matheran, October 24, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to request the favour of being referred to the authority which obliges a military officer, acting temporarily in a civil appointment at Bombay, to pay a tax for his charger to the Municipality. I thought that a charger was as much part of an officer's equipment as his uniform, and as long as he is borne on the rolls of his regiment he is bound in prudence and duty to keep his equipment up. On this ground I objected to pay a charger tax to the Municipality. It is for this reason I am forced to trouble you with an inquiry about the orders that have been passed in the matter. The Municipal Commissioner quotes you in support. Hence my appeal to you.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. BARRY, M.B.,
Surgeon-Captain, Superintendent, Matheran.

Military Accounts Department, No. 3-2812 of 1892.

From the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, to Surgeon-Captain J. P. Barry, I.M.S., Superintendent, Matheran.

Bombay, October 26, 1892.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 321 dated 24th instant, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to favour me with a copy of the communication received by you from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the Municipal Tax on your charger as I am not aware of any correspondence having passed between this office and the Municipality on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. PRIOR, Captain,
Presidency Paymaster.

No. 1-A of 1893.

Matheran, May 1, 1893.

From J. P. Barry, M. B., Surgeon-Captain, I. M. S., to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Sir.—I have the honour to enclose a cheque for Rs. 20 on account of Bill entered in your No. 4929, dated 7th June, 1892. I beg to state with all becoming deference that I send this money simply to save myself annoyance, and not because I consider the Municipality, so far as my information goes, has a shadow of title to it. I saw last week that you had applied to the Committee of the Carporation to put me into Court for the amount, and they sanctioned the application. I venture to believe that had the gentlemen of the Committee had before them the following facts, they would at any rate have directed a further communication to be made to me before permitting such extreme procedure. I am sure your sense of fairness to an absent and obscure man, utterly unknown to the members of the Corporation, to whom I must appear as a sort of ogre defying Municipal law, will be my justification in asking you to place this letter and its accompaniments before them at the very next meeting. These are the circumstances.

2. In your No. 13057 dated 12th September last you asked me for the money or an "explanation," failing which you would place the matter in the hands of the Surgeon-General. On the 14th September—two days after—in my No. 1-A I sent you an explanation. I have not heard to this day that you laid the matter before the Surgeon-General. Had the case been plainly against me, a word from the Surgeon-General saying so would have satisfied me at once. I only wanted an opportunity to place before Government a question of principle on which I humbly but firmly believe I am in the right. As the menace was not proceeded with, I very naturally inferred that the Municipal armour was weak.

3. Abandoning the attitude taken up in the above letter I was informed in your No. 15921, dated 19th October, 1892, that the Presidency Paymaster had ruled against me. The wording of this letter I do not quiet recall, for I sent it on to the Presidency Paymaster who has not returned it. This position also it has been necessary to abandon, for the Presidency Paymaster had not ruled anything of the sort. Is it any wonder, therefore, that considering the inherent vis of my explanation, the practical withdrawal of all reference to the Surgeon-General, and the misinformation which prompted your October letter that I should consider my position as impregnable in law as I am certain it is in equity.

4. The trifle of money is too contemptible to let it occupy discussion at all. My only ground is the plain one liable to cover a multitude of cases like mine, and therefore, worthy of being decided by a higher authority than a mere Municipal claim. The syllogism seems to me a simple one. The chargers of military officers are exempt from municipal tax—I was at the time a military officer, &c. I do not see how my stopping a gap temporarily in the Civil Department nullifies my posiion for I was borne on the roll of my regiment during that period, and was paying regimental subscriptions, and was bound to keep my military equipment—of which a charger forms part—in order. How, therefore, could it equitably be taxed?

5, That I, Sir, should have been a source of trouble to you and to your office in sendaig me more letters than one, I am unfeignedly sorry; but in view of the circumstances narrated in this letter and its accompaniments, it is impossible I think for an unbiassed mind not to see that I had "prima facie" justification for resisting a claim that seemed to me exaction.

6. I send you in original the memos. from the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, No. 3-2812, dated 26th October, 1892; No. 3-2885, dated 7th November, 1892; and the following extract from letter to me from the Pay Examiner, Poona, dated 2nd December, 1892:—"The statement of the Municipal Commissioner seems to have been made in error, as neither the Presidency Paymaster nor this office appears to have made any statement as to your title to exemption from income-tax on horse allowance."

7. I also forward for information a true copy of my own letter to the Presidency Paymaster on this subject.

8. I also send in case of need a copy of my explanation referred to in para. 2. May I request you to be so good as to return these documents when they have been considered by the Standing Committee before whom I am desirous they should be laid.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) J. P. BARRY, M. B.,
Surgeon.-Captain, I. M. S.

DR. KESER directs attention in "The Medical Magazine" to the fact that among the treasures of the British Museum are some Greek inscriptions and bas-reliefs which have a special interest for medical men. They are comprised in the votive tablets—ten in number and kept under glass in a small room adjoining the mausoleum—the sepulchral tablets of Jason and certain popular decrees. It is the latter that are the most interesting from the light they throw on the status of the medical profession. Numerous texts and epigraphs, as Dr. Keser observes, show that there existed in every Greek city a public physician whose duty it was to attend gratuitously both citizens and strangers—though practically his gratuitous ministrations were confined to the poor.

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L SELF.

article in the *Review* of
e curious experiences which
elf which wrote with my hand
y to communicate its wants than
n September 20th, for instance, my hand wrote from "A." :—

"I have had rather a sad day. I have had a disappointment in some work, or rather the payment of some work, and as the result, I am rather short of money. I don't like to tell you this, because you will want to give me some. But I don't want you to. I am rather pinched for money just now; I have £3 to pay for lodgings. But I will pull through."

I said, "I will send you the money." My hand wrote and said, "No, I won't take it. I will send it back if you do. I dont like to seem mercenary." On sending up to "A" the next day I found that it was as stated, but he was very much disgusted on the finding that I knew of his needs.

From that time forward any incident was reported as a matter of course by him. Occasionally an incident would be slightly mis-stated, but, broadly speaking, out of 100 statements 90 were as correctly written by my hand as if "A" had written them himself.

AUTOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

For several months past I have almost every day received communications from my friend when anything interested him, or he felt he had anything to communicate with me. The immense majority of these communications are of a private character, and can only be referred to here. Often they are but brief memoranda regarding a visit to a church or a business appointment, or a visit to some friend. Frequently mention is made of books he has been reading and the usual information given as to the state of health of good spirits or depression, which one friend might send to another. On one occasion he startled me by reporting a rather disagreeable fracas which had taken place in a carriage on the South-Western. Railway, but which fortunately terminated happily. The aggressor took alarm and jumped out of the train as it was slowing up at a station. Nor was it only cotemporary events which were described. On one occasion a rather painful chapter in my friend's history, which he had shrunk from telling me in detail, was written out by my hand with the utmost minutiæ, and as he informed me when I read it over to him, with the most absolute accuracy. Although it had happened some years ago it had made a very deep impression upon his mind at the time, and it remained as vividly present in his mind as if it had happened on the previous day. In my communications with this correspondent "A." the mistakes are extremely small. I have frequently kept appointments, and written letters, and even sent cheques, in response to communications written by my hand, nor have I on any of these occasions found that there was a mistake. Once or twice my hand has written that "A." was about to visit me and I have been disappointd, but in every case I have afterwards learned that he had actually started to call upon me, but had been hindered by some unforeseen event.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HIS SON.

As an instance of a communication at once accurate and inaccurate, I may mention the exeperiment I tried with my son. In August of last year my three sons were on a holiday excursion up the Rhine with some friends, and from time to time my eldest son wrote with my hand. On one occasion he wrote quite accurately concerning the movements of the party, of which I was not otherwise informed. It stated that they were leaving Boppard on such and such a day and going to Mainz and then after some stay, were to return to Boppard, and make their way home, expecting to arrive so many days hence. This was accurate, but on another occasion an even more substantial account was altogether wrong. It set forth that on that Sunday the party was confined to the hotel by heavy rain, and that they had nothing to read except a German Bible and Baedeker; that they were very dull, and wished they had brought some books with them. Not one of these statements was true. It was a fine day, they did not want anything more to read and they had no German Bible. How that message got into the receiver of my automatic hand I cannot say. I do not think that there was anything here to suggest that it was a wet day. My sons had with them a Kodak, with which they amused themselves with photographing the scenes on tha Rhine. Having exhausted their plates they wrote home for a fresh supply. Their mother despatched a package of dry plates as requested. Of this I knew nothing. On asking my son how they were getting on, my hand would write nothing excepting a message to the effect that he had no more plates for the Kodak, and wished that I would send him some. On making enquiries, I found that a letter had been received asking for plates, and that they had been despatched, and ought to have arrived by that time. Two days later my son wrote again with my hand asking for the plates, and complaining that nothing could be done until they arrived. I again inquired, and was assured that they had been duly despatched a week previously: whereupon I thought my hand was writing nonsense, and did not let my son write any more. But when the party arrived from Germany I found, to my great astonishment, that the plates which had been despatched ten days before had never arrived at their destination, and that the messages from my son were really quite correct.

AN IMPROMTU TEST.

It may be said that between my friend "A," my son, and myself, there existed a knowledge that I would try to let them write with my hand, but this can hardly be said in an impromtu experiment which I made with a correspondent whom I had only seen once before in my life. Some months ago I was at Redcar, in the North of England. A foreign lady who does some work for the Review had to meet me at Redcar railway station about three o'clock. I was staying with my brother, who lives about ten minutes' walk from the station. At twenty minutes to three it occurred to me that "about three" the phrase used in her letter, might mean some time before three, and as I could not lay my hand upon a time-table, I simply asked her to use my hand and tell me what time the train was due. This, I may say, was done without any previous communication with her upon the subject. She immediately wrote her name, and said the train was due at Redcar station at ten minutes to three. I saw that I should have to leave at once, but before starting I asked her where she was at that moment. My hand wrote, "I am in the train at Middlesborough railway station, on my way from Hartlepool to Redcar." I then went off to the station. On arriving there I went up to the timetable to see when the train was due. It was timed to arrive at 2-52. The train, however, was late; three o'clock came, and it had not arrived. At five minutes past three, getting rather anxious, I took a slip of paper from my pocket and taking a pencil in my hand asked her where she was. At that moment she wrote her name (they always write their names at the beginning and end of each communication), and said, "I am in the train rounding the curve before you come to the Redcar station; I will be with you in a minute." "Why the mischief have you been so late?" I mentally asked. My hand wrote "We were detained at Middlesborough for so long; I do not known why." I put the paper in my pocket, walked to the end of the platform and there was the train! The moment it stopped I went up to my friend and said to her "How late you are! What on earth has been the matter?" "I do not know," she said. "The train stopped so long at Middlesborough, it seemed as if it never would start." I then showed her what my hand had written.

NOT AN AFFAIR OF VOLITION.

In none of these cases which I have described was there any prearrangement as to time with the person from whom the messages were despatched, nor were any of them conscious that they had written with my hand until I produced the written paper and read it to them. The next experiment which I will describe was of rather a different nature. I arranged with a friend in Gloucestershire, whom I will call "B," that at half-past ten o'clock on a certain day he should concentrate his thoughts for half an hour upon certain simple statements of fact which he was to will me to write simultaneously in London. This is of course the ordinary

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g before going to sleep, I
om and said. You did not
act financial position face to
n do so through my hand. Just
exactly how things stand. How
you owe?" My hand then wrote.
are £90." In reply to a further inquiry
figure was accurately stated, "ninety
was then written in full.
that all?" I asked.
hand wrote, "Yes; and how I am to pay them
not know."

"Well," said I, "how much do you want for that piece of property you wish to sell?"

My hand wrote, "What I hope is, say, £100 for that. It seems a great deal, but I must get money somehow. Oh, if I could get anything to do, I would gladly do anything?"

"What does it cost you to live?" I asked.

My hand wrote: "I do not think I could possibly live under £200 a year; you see I have to keep some relatives besides myself. If I were alone I could live on £50 per annum, but there is their rent and everything. Where can I get this? I cannot tell.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

The next day I made a point of seeking my friend. He said "I hope you are not offended at my refusing to tell you my circumstances, but I do not think it is right to trouble you with them." I said, "I am not offended in the least, and I hope you will not be offended when I tell you what I have done." I then explained this automatic telepathic method of communication. I said, "I do not know whether there is a word of truth in what my hand wrote. I hesitate at telling you, for I confess I think that the sum which was written as the amount of your debts cannot be correctly given. It seems to me to be much too small, considering the distress in which you seemed to be. Therefore I will read you that first, and if it is right I will read you the rest; but if it is wrong I will consider that it is rubbish, and that your mind has no way influenced my hand." He was interested but incredulous. "But," I said, "before I read you anything will you form a definite idea in your mind as to how much your debts amout to; secondly, as to the amount of money you hope to get for that property; thirdly what it costs to keep up your establishment with your relatives; and fourthly, what could you live upon if you were by yourself?" "Yes" said he, "I have thought of all these things," I then read out, "The amount of your debts is about £90." He started. "Yes," said he, "that is right; but the figure I was going to mention was £100. But that includes some money for current expenses.

Then I said, "As it is right I will read you the rest. You hope to get £100 for your property." "Yes," said he, "that was the figure that was in my mind, although I hesitated to mention it, for it seems too much."

"You say you cannot live upon less than £200 a year with your present establishment." "Yes," said he, "that is exactly right."

"But if you were by yourself, you could live on £50 a year." "Well," said he, a pound a week was what I had fixed in my mind." Therefore there had been a perfectly accurate transcription of the thoughts in the mind of a comparative stranger, written out with my own hand at a time when we were at a distance of some miles, within a few hours of the time when he had written apologising for not having given me the information for which I had asked.

I could multiply instances of the same kind of thing, but this will probably suffice.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The following telegrams are published by the *Times* :—

BATHURST, April 19th.

The solar eclipse was successfully observed at Fundium, Senegal. The weather was fine, with only a very slight haze. The results of the slit spectroscope were good. Thirty prismatic camera photographs were taken, eighteen of which are excellent, while of ten coronograph pictures, six are very good. The photometric work was successful, and twenty comparisons were taken with the equatorial and eleven with the integrating apparatus.

The French astronomers MM. Deslandres and Colulesco also made observations at Fundium with good results. The health of the expedition is excellent.

New York, April 19th.

The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Valparaiso containing the following supplementary information regarding Professor Pickering's observations at Minassaries during the total eclipse of the sun on 16th instant :—

"The sunlight changed during the period of totality and presented a pale yellow hue. A faint chill was perceptible in the air. The photographic results with the differential spectroscope give twenty lines in the solar atmosphere at a time of thirty-four seconds previous to totality. Two rays of light were seen issuing from the cusps, their terminal points corresponding to the horns of the new moon. The cusps were in violent motion. The corona showed a conical structure with a network of fine filaments visible to the naked eye. Four light streamers from the corona were noticeable, and seven prominences, were observed which latter were estimated to attain a height of eighty-thousand miles. The integrating spectroscope showed one red, one yellow, and one blue line and two green lines in the corona. The prominences were well photographed."

San Francisco, April 19th.

Professor Holden, the director of the Lick Observatory, has received a telegram from Professor Schaebele, the leader of the American Expedition to Chili, stating that his observation of the sun's total eclipse was successful. The drawings of the corona made a year ago by Professor Schaebele were found to be a true representation of the corona actually visible in the present eclipse. Fifty photographs were secured by means of the three telescopes used by the observers. One of these gave an image of the sun four inches in diameter, and the corona covered a plate eighteen inches by twenty-two inches.

In "The Review of Reviews," Mr. Stead continues to describe his personal experiences as "a human telephone." He is, he states, "prepared to prove" that he has a friend in Edinburgh who can use his (Mr. Stead's) hand when its owner is in London to write particulars of events occurring in Edinburgh, or even states of mind or feeling, "without the intervention of any kind of mechanical intermediary." Specimens of these messages have been submitted by him to the Psychical Research Society, and are to be reported on in due time. Meanwhile Mr. Stead assures his readers that every one was written by his own hand without his being aware of what it was going to write before he took up the pen. Sometimes he confesses his hand will write messages which on inquiry of the persons from whom they are supposed to emanate are discovered to have no foundation. On the other side of the account there are persons who write constantly with his hand and "rarely make mistakes." From one friend he has almost every day for several months past received communications of this "automatic telepathic" kind, the immense majority of which are of such a private character that they "can only be referred to" in his article. One of his correspondents, on whom Mr. Stead has conferred the name of "Julia," is described by him as an "invisible intelligence that from time to time controls my hand." "Julia" once asked, "Why do you think it is strange that I can write with your hand? Any one can write with your hand." Mr. Stead asked: what she meant; and she answered "Any of your friends." So the colloquy is continued, Mr. Stead's hand—alternately a voluntary and an involuntary instrument—writing, of course, both questions and answers. "I have (continues Mr. Stead) frequently kept appointments, written letters, and even sent cheques in response to communications written by my hand; nor have I on any of these occasions found that there was a mistake."

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N OF THE AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

R THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1893

ent juncture, writes the *Melbourne Age* of
quarterly returns of the banking institu-
business in Victoria are of more than
st. Although the sworn statements show
erage position of each bank during the 13
g the 31st of March, they cover a period of
nrest and depression hitherto unknown in
y. It is more than probable that if the fi-
flected accurately the situation at the close of
some differences would be found to exist, but
them as they stand they furnish a very fair
ate as to how our institutions have been influenced
the scare and panic feeling which marked the close
the past quarter. The first impression which the
tals must give is that a great deal of the wild ex-
citement and late distrust was absolutely uncalled for, and this remark may be said to apply with special force to more than one institution singled out for special attack. Our coin and gold reserves, for instance, are usually strong, and this occurs at a moment when the ordinary demand for money for trade purposes has bee largely restricted. The resources of our banks at the present juncture will compare most favourably with English institutions, hence it is a matter for surprise that we should so readily lose confidence in institutions upon whose stability so much of our financial future depends. Unfortunately in periods of panic reason is thrown to the winds, and like a flock of frightened sheep who trample each other to death to escape some imaginary danger, a stampede occurs, and in the mad excitement of the moment people without a thought sacrifice their savings of a lifetime. Now that the excitement has been checked, and a little time is given for cool reflection, the mistakes made are recognised, and a study of the banking returns certainly will tend to prove how wrong the conclusions of many were as to the real position of the institutions affected by the current gossip and pavement rumors of the immediate past. That the latter have done considerable damage may be freely admitted, the worst feature being that they show to our outside creditors—the British depositors—how short-lived is our confidece in our local institutions immediately anything like danger is apprehended. Considering our history for the past few years, there is, however, something to be said in mitigation of our mistakes. The feverish state of excitement, the gambling propensities and the greed developed during the period of the land boom, and the company mongering which marked our history from 1887 to 1890 and the subsequent collapse of so many well gilt schemes by which sudden riches were to be attained, were in themselves, sufficient to account for a great deal of the panic which followed. The inflation period has had its reaction, and whilst during the first nine out of ten would put their money into anything in expectation of large returns, when depression came an unreasoning avidity was shown to withdraw everything, in the expectation of certain ruin. Both situations were created by like influences, and neither will stand the test of fair, cool judgment. The optimist of yesterday becomes the pessimist of to-day, and the results are now before us. The lesson has been an expensive one, but it may be that it was well bought even at its cost, should it teach the community prudence in the future.

The number of banks making returns this quarter has been reduced to twelve owing to the failure of the Federal, and hence in taking the totals this will have to be allowed for. The individual accounts of each institution have been published from day to day as the returns became available in our commercial columns, but for the purpose of comparison we this quarter reproduce some of the most important features in the statements. Naturally, the first desire of those interested in banking matters will be to discover how far the deposits have been influenced, because it must be recollected that on the deposit account largely depends the position of the banks. Now under this head, if allowance is made for the £1,263,465 which may be said to be locked up in the Federal Bank, we have an increase, but this is due to some extent to the differences in the Government account, which, under the head of deposits, shows an increase as compared with the immediately preceding quarter of £236,111. The following figures furnish a comparison of the state of the public account with the banks for the past three years :—

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
1890.		
Bearing interest	£1,025,779	£1,206,948
Not bearing interest	212,369	246,517
	£1,238,148	£1,453,465
	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Bearing interest	£1,545,045	£895,314
Not bearing interest	530,813	196,683
	£2,075,858	£1,090,997
1891.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
Bearing interest	£776,690	£618,295
Not bearing interest	193,621	179,006
	£976,311	£897,301
	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Bearing interest	£935,151	£616,592
Not bearing interest	179,772	172,425
	£1,114,923	£789,017
1892.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.
Bearing interest	£757,080	£951,631
Not bearing interest	170,224	161,106
	£927,304	£1,112,737
	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Bearing interest	£1,959,320	£1,809,538
Not bearing interest	249,601	193,988
	£2,208,921	£2,003,5.6
1893.	1st Quarter.	
Bearing interest	£1,976,723	
Not bearing interest	262,908	
	£2,239,638	

Turning to the deposits of the public, some greater changes might be expected that have actually occurred, and the figures now furnished show unmistakably the incorrectness of much of the scandal which has been so industriously circulated of late. The sum of the decrease under the head of deposits bearing interest is £816,183, whilst the reduction in deposits not bearing interest is only £68,851. The following figures deal only with private deposits, and their movements for the past three years are as follow:—

DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.

1890.
1st Quarter. £27,501,674 — 2nd Quarter. £28,545,641
3rd Quarter. £28,968,836 — 4th Quarter. £28,582,623

1891.
1st Quarter. £27,868,377 — 2nd Quarter. £28,044,038
3rd Quarter. £28,472,469 — 4th Quarter. £29,122,212

1892.
1st Quarter. £29,354,816 — 2nd Quarter. £29,237,655
3rd Quarter. £28,441,977 — 4th Quarter. £28,545,633

1893.
1st Quarter. £27,729,450

As regards other deposits, which include balances at current account and money at call, we have the following comparison for the past three years.

DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST.

1890.
1st Quarter. £10,557,805 — 2nd Quarter. £10,565,997
3rd Quarter £10,939,644 — 4th Quarter. £10,618,421

1891.
1st Quarter. 11,151,414 — 2nd Quarter. £10,377,765
3rd Quarter. £9,779,970 — 4th Quarter. £9,722,119

1892.
1st Quarter. £9,646,772 — 2nd Quarter. £9,305,307
3rd Quarter. £9,483,514 — 4th Quarter. £9,479,007.

1893.
1st Quarter £9,410,156

If we take the fact of the disappearance of the Federal Bank's figures which were included in the last quarter's returns, and stood at £102,470 for deposits not bearing interest and £957,615 bearing interest, it will be seen that the sum of the deposits under both heads for the 12 banks now doing business shows an increase.

It will be interesting now to examine how the various institutions have been affected during the quarter in connection with their depoists, and this is shown in the following table :—

Banks.	Total Deposits, Quarter Ending 30th June.	Total Deposits, Quarter Ending 30th Sept.	Total Deposits, Quarter Ending 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, Quarter Ending 31st Mar.
	£	£	£	£
Australasia	5848177	6061668	6170222	6316557
Union	3843354	3980103	3854030	4218837
N. S. Wales (Vict. branch)	3722235	3641642	3745183	3731044
Victoria	5421063	5396462	5474271	5772706
London Chart.	2199522	2303193	2295878	2381268
Eng., Scott. and Aust	2323433	2392729	2310594	2240055
Colonial	3323937	3365342	3324753	3340817
National	4727407	4695401	4779127	4868652
Commercial	4941585	5035164	4737133	4537900
City of Melb	1739532	1667562	1700658	1749918
Federal	1333801	1390351	1253465	..
Royal	159441	131351	109531	85158
Bank of N. Z.	71278	73449	78802	85328
Totals	39654796	40134421	39 33647	3937923

Although these figures in some individual cases are not so good as last quarter, they show that there has been no sensible shrinkage in any direction, and that reductions can be fairly accounted for by the peculiar surroundings of the money market.

It will be well at this juncture to indicate how these deposits are made up, and hence we add the following table, which shows how the amounts are individually distributed.

Banks.	Government Deposits.		General Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	£	£
Australasia	31292	212047	1384059	4719218
Union	8232	230150	813929	3165526
New S. Wales	—	—	750889	2980155
Victoria	34731	209758	1392143	4136074
London Chart	39552	214251	5483-6	1579078
Eng. Scot. & A	70592	213695	479033	1525774
Colonial	14626	232207	822204	2271649
National	40479	225288	1157264	3443628
Commercial	31105	222636	1505872	2789247
City of Melb	29399	216657	48923	1014628
Royal	—	—	19774	65384
New Zealand	—	—	47277	38048
Totals	262908	1976723	9410156	27729450

The cash reserves of the banks are shown in the returns by their gold holdings of coin, bullion and other metals; for instead of a diminution in strength, as suggested by the late panic, we have, it may be said, an almost congested accumulation of money which is absolutely unemployed. This will be best seen by comparing the present position with that of the previous 12 quarters :—

COIN AND BULLION.

1890.
1st Quarter. £6896007 — 2nd Quarter. £7373449
3rd Quarter. £7684584 — 4th Quarter. £7183308.

1891.
1st Quarter. £6805585 — 2nd Quarter. £6940978
3rd Quarter. £6956642 — 4th Quarter. £7117632.

1892.
1st Quarter. £7488520 — 2nd Quarter. £7658952
3rd Quarter. £7682341 — 4th Quarter. £8179285.

1893.
1st Quarter.............................. £8287001.

It will be noted that notwithstanding the elimination of the Federal Bank, which was credited on the 1st of January with gold and coin holdings to the extent of £119,149, there is an absolute increase this quarter of £107,716. This is not due to the importation of gold, but to the fact that the banks have retained a larger amount of the local production than is usual for the purpose of strengthening their position. The following table indicates how the above amount is distributed :—

Banks.	Coined gold, silver and other coined Metals.	Gold and silver in bullion and bars.
	£	£
Australasia	1358812	34668
Union	937833	118858
New South Wales	1219956	16055
Victoria	1170813	50410
London Chartered	479118	8216
English, Scottish	336200	—
Colonial	447375	45468
National	702006	33407
Commercial	629689	38713
City of Melbourne	454831	31686
Royal	39024	—
New Zealand	129883	—
Totals	7909540	377461

The heading all debts due to the banks represents the advances made and the interest due on current overdrafts. It might have been expected that these would show a large contraction, as most institutions were curtailing as far as practicable business in this direction. It must not, however, be overlooked that advances once made can only be slowly reduced, for the simple reason that demands for immediate repayment would of necessity place borrowers in the position in every instance of being unable to meet the demand. A bank deals with its customers in a business way; they advance money for a specific object, and as long as it is being employed for that purpose judiciously it is not to their advantage to press their customers for repayment. Still, the reduction has been sensible, and amounts to £ 2,632,398 for the quarter. Wool and wheat returns have gone to pay off old accounts. Comparing the present position of the advance account with the figures of the three previous years, we have the following results :—

ADVANCES.

1890.
1st Quarter. £48881962 — 2nd Quarter. £49951219
3rd Quarter. £50631539 — 4th Quarter. £51276835

1891.
1st Quarter. £51208314 — 2nd Quarter. £50925372
3rd Quarter. £51315718 — 4th Quarter. £52586836

1892.
1st Quarter. £53382890 — 2nd Quarter. £53249147
3rd Quarter. £53260675 — 4th Quarter. £52631225.

1893.
1st Quarter .. .. £49998827.

To these figures must be added the amount represented by the Federal Bank's advances, which last quarter were returned at £1,693,333.

The note circulation of the Victorian banks is never of much importance. It fluctuates according to the special condition of the market, but its proportion can hardly be said to be a factor of more than passing interest. The figures, as compared with the two past years, stand as follow :—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1890.
1st Quarter. 1612378 — 2nd Quarter. 1565773
3rd Quarter. 1496503 — 4th Quarter. 1543338

1891.
1st Quarter. 1538263 — 2nd Quarter. 1556555
3rd Quarter. 1360530 — 4th Quarter. 1408320

1892.
1st Quarter. 1351797 — 2nd Quarter. 1263830
3rd Quarter. 1179155 — 4th Quarter. 1210573.

1893.
1st Quarter. £1208186

The following table shows the distribution of the note circulation, bills bearing interest, and balances due between the banks :—

Banks.	Notes in Circulation Not Bearing Interest.	Bills in Circulation Not Bearing Interest.	Balance Due To Other Banks.
	£	£	£
Australasia	174895	22248	......
Union	95099	34702	1126
New South Wales	95551	22	18040
Victoria	157147	12561	60038
London Chartered	152748	1082	12536
Eng. Scot. and A	39595	......	7662
Colonial	117711	5712	11126
National	158618	2427	66280
Commercial	167379	4462	5741
City of Melbourne	43730	2228	184
Royal	5719	15341	481
New Zealand	......	2019	288
Totals	1208186	103307	185283

The foregoing tables show the position of the various banks making returns for the past quarter. Summarised we have the following :—

Banks.	Total Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	All Debts due to the Bank.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
Australasia	6316557	6543699	6073798	7661891
Union	4218837	4349763	4259056	5181468
N. South Wales	3731015	3845139	3156130	4807076
Victoria	5772706	6002455	6202570	7733729
London Chart	2381268	2547628	3535530	4224983
Eng., Scot. & A	2249055	2293312	2676687	3199596
Colonial	3340817	3475366	3554861	4291140
National	4868652	5093978	5500853	6511170
Commercial	4551900	4729483	9161483	10322470
City of Melb	1749918	1796060	461·228	5223633
Royal	85153	107199	596718	669581
New Zealand	85325	87632	365907	503472
Total	39379237	40876014	49998825	60627189

There is only one other feature in the returns which calls for notice, and this is the proportion of cash which our banks hold to their liabilities. Hence it is that Victorian institutions have very justly received outside commendation, and it may be said that, though usually the percentage below the two is highly in our favour, at the present juncture it is even more pronounced. The following table gives the percentage for the three previous quarters, as compared with that just closed :—

Banks.	1892.—30th June. Proportion of Cash to Liabilities.	1892.—30th Sept. Proportion of Cash to Liabilities.	1892.—31st Dec. Proportion of Cash to Liabilities.	1893.—31st March Proportion of Cash to Liabilities.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Australasia	19·36	20·52	20·17	21·30
Union	24·62	27·00	22·96	24·29
New South Wales	24·16	22·14	36·05	32·10
Victoria	15·88	14·14	16·55	20·34
Commercial	20·09	18·75	16·05	14·13
National	13·13	13·11	16·64	14·11
City of Melbourne	30·15	27·24	27·14	27·08
London Chartered	18·03	16·86	18·85	19·12
English and Scottish	14·78	17·31	15·55	14·64
Colonial	11·05	8·00	10·22	14·18

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Banks.	Amount of Capital Stock. Paid Up.	Amount of Last Dividend Declared and Bonus.	Amount of Reserved Profits at Time of Declaring Dividends.
	£	£	£
Australasia	1600000	80000	809386
Union	1500000	90000	1005708
New South Wales	1250000	109375	1003330
Victoria	600000	30000	259389
London Chartered	1000000	40000	337251
Eng., Scot. and Aus.	900000	18000	321670
Colonial	406250	24375	303136
National	100 000	62500	679 32
Commercial	1200000	75000	783990
City of Melbourne	500 00	25000	422117
Royal	300000	75 0	7639
New Zealand	900000	22 00	58331
Totals	11156250	584250	5991590

Banks.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances Due from other Banks.
	£	£	£
Australasia	177269	17352	—
Union	144511	12148	8762
New South Wales	97413	4481	18010
Victoria	240697	20733	48505
London Chartered	174615	9842	17671
Eng., Scot. and Aus.	151542	18330	13836
Colonial	203272	9225	30338
National	220195	24914	22793
Commercial	436263	16017	40300
City of Melbourne	100775	339	22793
Royal	—	1483	33327
New Zealand	2971	—	1710
Totals	1947514	135161	258675

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—On the occasion of the recent Ahlwardt debates in the Reichstag, the notorious Jew-baiters, Stocker and Liebermann, disputed that the Emperor Frederick, when he was still Crown Prince, had, in conversation with the Jewish town councillor, Magnus, said, "Anti-Semitism is a disgrace to our century." Though it is generally known in Berlin that the Emperor Frederick really made this remark on a subject about which he held very decided views, the sons of Herr Magnus, anxious not to let the reproach of an untruth rest on their late father, have now advanced proofs of the authenticity of the words. The former chief of the Admiralty Department, Herr Stosch, who was one of the intimate friends of the Emperor Frederick, states in a letter that in the many conversations he had on the matter with the then Court Marshal of the Crown Prince, Herr von Normann, the above utterance of the Crown Prince was never disputed. Herr von Normann was the only witness of the conversation between the Emperor Frederick and Herr Magnus. Herr Georg von Bunsen, well known by name to English readers, also wrote a letter to the sons of Herr Magnus reproducing his conversations with the Empress Frederick on the anti-Jewish movement. Her Majesty, at that time Crown Princess, declared that it was of importance to her and the Crown Prince that their condemnation of the unworthy agitation should not be doubted anywhere. She said, "I hope that it is known how strongly and decidedly we disapprove of that agitation."

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition, Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE MISTAKES OF YOUTH.

MRS. LYNN LINTON, writing in the *Queen*, says :—In the days gone by, while still there was some respect for authority and some belief in the wisdom of experience, a profound distrust in the ability of youth to guide itself aright, freed from counsel or control, kept the girls close at home under the maternal wing and subjected the boys to the receipt of letters full of good advice from their fathers—letters such as the young bloods and braves of the present day would receive with indignation and scout with scorn. The highway of life was then supposed to be strewn thick with pitfalls, needing careful walking lest a heedless step should plunge the youthful traveller into a fathomless abyss. Danger flitted through the rosy morning sky—Danger masked has pleasure luring the ignorant to destruction. The hedges glowed with scarlet berries bright to the eye, luscious to the taste, but death-dealing in their effects; and from these it was assumed age had the prescriptive right to warn the young—experience was bound to protect the ignorant. But we have changed all that now—whether for the good of the race or not remains to be proved. Whether for good or ill, however, youth and inexperience are held now to be capable of self-guidance, while counsel is despised, control is defied, and all that experience would teach is *rococo* and out of date. And with this rebellious spirit on the one hand we have a corresponding slackness on the other. If the young have taken the bit between their teeth, the old have laid the reins on their strong young necks; and between the two small wonder is it if the social chariots come to grief.

In some homes the rule of *laissez faire* is carried to the extent of forbearing to teach the very rudiments of good manners. It is assumed that contact with their fellows, and the self-education resulting from social attrition, will bring these immature boors into line with those who have been carefully schooled and taught, and, by some mysterious process of social thaumaturgy, will turn them out as finished ladies and gentlemen. Meanwhile they are allowed to be as objectionable as it pleases them to be, and no one lifts hand or voice in warning, in correction, in teaching. The boys slouch into the room, their grubby hands in their pockets, their caps on their unkempt heads. Perhaps they whistle, perhaps they shout, two or three in chorus. They are not checked—not taught better manners, not interfered with in any way. The girls, may be at the awkward age when it is difficult to make them well-bred with the greatest pains one can take, come ramping in with their brothers, giving the impression of a babel of voices, a forest of heads, a maddening group of windmills whereof the sails are arms. If of the more studious kind, they "flump" themselves down in an easy chair doubled up into a half-hoop, and bury themselves in a book laid on their crossed knees. They take no notice of their mother's guests, not even to say the usual formula, 'How do you do?' or to answer 'Quite well, thank you.' If frivolous, they snigger and giggle and talk in whispers one to the other—if quarrelsome, shout and wrangle. In any case they show the most profound indifference to the forms of good-breeding as established by long custom, and the most unmitigated contempt for their mother's visitors. How should they not? From the earliest days when they came in to the 'five o'clocquer,' where they demanded all they saw, yelled for cake, interrupted the conversation, were soothed when they ought to have been snubbed, and indulged when they ought to have been expelled—from that time to now they have been suffered to do as they like by parents bitten with the new heresy of youthful capability to educate itself. Can we wonder, then, at all their *gauche* ways and manners? their curt replies, direct contradictions, want of suavity and consideration all through—such as characterises many of the young people of the present day. They have been taught nothing better, poor things! and the mistakes they make are due to ignorance rather than to direct intention, and to thoughtlessness rather than to design. The blame of it all lies with the parents, who have failed to do their duty.

Cognate with these rude forms, this high treason against that thing we call manners is a certain kind of impoliteness or negligence, to which the young are prone, unless made to do better and taught the more gracious way. They do not acknowledge the kindnesses done them, as those who have been duly taught that gracious art of good-breeding know they ought to do. Chary of letter-writing, they accept tickets for a ball or a theatre, with thanks galore doubtless in their hearts, but never a word on paper. They spend a charming time at a friend's house; then let weeks elapse before writing their thanks and expressing their pleasure. After which they wonder at the coolness which springs up between them and their quondam hostess, and think themselves hardly used, being very sure they have done no wrong. The mother, too busy with her own affairs, and too deeply penetrated with the theory of letting her girls educate themselves while leaving them to their own devices, neglects to remind them of this elementary act of politeness. And the girls, never having been taught, fail to elaborate the idea out of their own minds, and so let it go—as we all let go a thing of no importance—a thing we do not trouble ourselves to remember or think of anyhow.

Again, a mistake very generally made by the ingenuous young is that swift and entire confidence given to certain fascinating and unproved folk who have what we call the magnetic quality, but who may also have the worst principles possible and the vilest practices superadded. These magnetic and unproved folk are sometimes able to dazzle and take in the experienced themselves. What, then, can we expect from the inexperienced?—those whose knowledge of evil is too slight and superficial to allow them to be circumspect because not allowing them to be suspicious? They are fascinated by the fine appearance of things, and believe in it as the real, right truth all through. The shining garment satisfies them; and they do not see the cloven foot peeping beneath the silver hem, because they do not look and would not understand if they did. They imbibe false principles, learn bad habits, perhaps make disastrous marriages, perhaps knit up quite as disastrous friendships. And all this evil comes about from the want of that foresight which experience alone can supply, and which the modern parent thinks it out of her line to supply. For the modern parent has abdicated his and her rightful place of power, and authority is discounted in favour of unchecked freedom.

This pococurantism goes through the whole life of the young, and they are suffered to make all the mistakes natural to inexperience, from which the wholesome care and guidance of an elder time would have protected them. They read what books they like; become imbued with the pessimism of Schopenhauer, and believe in the sordid presentations of Ibsen as true pictures of life as it is. Pretty young creatures, with the world spread out like a rose-garden before them, moon and moan through days whereof the sunshine does not cheer them nor the brave west-wind inspire. Young men with their oyster in their hands and their knives sharpened to a serviceable point, cast away their chance in favour of some impossible endeavour; wherein, if they do not succeed, they then blaspheme Fate and call Fortune a tricky jade, and heap mountains of blame on everyone but themselves and the mistake they have made. And their parents do not aid them by remonstrance or advice, but let them flounder on their own way at their own good will and pleasure.

If they give themselves up to education, as so many girls at the present day give themselves, the modern mother has no word to say, no guiding line to trace. The ardent spirit of youth stands in lieu of experience, and the studies are pursued with fervour in excess of knowledge, and to the destruction of common-sense and health. The girl educates herself into a nervous disorder, and her whole future life is crippled because of the mistake she has made for want of intelligent guidance and overlooking. This is by no means a fancy picture of an over-charged sketch. All of us who know girls, who have gone through this Higher Education, know cases of their breakdown for life, because their zeal outran discretion, and they committed the mistakes natural to their age and inexperience, for want of the friendly hand to check, to guide, to restrain. It is the same with food, which indeed is part of this subject. Children are suffered to eat what they like, under the pleasant impression that nature guides them aright and instinct goes farther than knowledge. Young people continue on the same lines; and when permanent mischief follows, wonder how that horrid pain came about, and try to cure the spots on their damaged faces with lotions which only make matters worse. They have simply mistaken gustatory enjoyment for alimentary instinct; and for want of the guidance of experience and better knowledge have laid the foundations of lifelong trouble and perhaps permanent disablement.

So may we say of the sports to which the taste of the time goes. That "lawn-tennis wrist," and knee and ankle as well as wrist, we all know became a common feature in the anatomy of young girls. The cricket mania will also develop some such abnormality; and if the sweet girl graduates go in for football, as they talk of doing, we shall have brushed shins and perhaps sore backs that will land them on invalid couches for the rest of their natural lives. In all these things maternal authority has naught to say, and the heady desires of youth carry the day. If we escape the dangers on the right hand we fall into those on the left, and the whirlpool answers to the rocks all through life. The dangers of masculine games when undertaken by girls are one thing—those which come from tight-lacing and tight boots, from indolence and supineness, are another. The two cannot exist together. No girl laced up into a wooden doll in stiff, tight corsets can play these vigorous games, nor enter into the rough and tumble of athletics. Equally are tight boots discarded; equally is that creeping paralysis of indolence laid aside and conquerred. On the one hand we have the physical dangers which come from over-exertion and undue roughness, on the other those which come from interrence with natural laws and the atrophy of the muscles by disuse. In these two extremes, equally dangerous, the counsel of wiser heads than their own is needed to guide the young Curlywigs aright and prevent their making those irreparable mistakes which youth is so sadly prone to make. But this counsel is seldom forthcoming, or, if forthcoming, is not attended to; and Curlywig rushes on to danger, and perhaps destruction, as unwitingly as ever a bumbling year-old puppy would once rush to eat the poisoned meat spread by the keeper for vermin—with those poor four stiff legs as the consequence!

All other mistakes are made by the unguided young. They are untidy and unpunctual, and no one rebukes them—no one showes them the better way. They scatter their dresses on the floor and perch their boots on the bed; their bonnets and their brushes fraternise together; their laces are in a tangle with their linen. But the maid puts things straight for them, or the mother lends a surreptitious hand if she be good-natured as well as without the power to guide. Anyhow, they are not taught to remedy this defect, and the mistakes continues to the end of time. So with unpunctuality, which is a habit to be strengthened or got out of at will So of many other domestic characteristics, which, mistakes in the beginning, consolidate into concrete and unalterable habits. Youth is the time of growth, of plasticity. Just as the Japanese can pinch down an oak into a miniature little pot, or run a root into a mould, producing amorphous growths, so can direction during this time of plasticity make or mar the character of the young. Without any direction at all the mind is apt to straggle very far astray; and the mental magnet picks up useless things and hurtful quite as easily as things beautiful and good.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

DRESS FOR WEDDINGS.

IF ever I find time and a sufficiently amiable editor, says the "Lady Gossip" of "Black and White," I shall certainly puplish an article on "dress for weddings." It is really a difficult matter to know what to wear for a wedding, especially a wedding of the modern order, which means a visit to the church, and an hour at a reception afterwards. An ordinary walking dress is not smart enough, and at this time of the year a gown of grenadine, or lace, or crepon has chilly disadvantages. Rather a good gown, which I devised for a friend of mine, who came to me in distress the other day, was a shot foulard, with the skirt trimmed with three rows of white insertion, and a pointed pelerine to the waist hemmed with the same. Another notion which I suggested to her was to wear an ordinary skirt, and coat of drab cloth, and an accordianpleated under-bodice of heliotrope tucked beneath a band of black satin, and she was to crown this with a hat of heliotrope straw, trimmed with black ribbons and pansies and forget-me-nots. A very pretty new hat which I met recently had a crown of cream-colour and a brim of pauce trimmed with a bow of black satin covered with white lace, and a large bunch of lilac at the back. White cloth looks well at a wedding, but then it is only very young girls who can wear it. A white cloth made by a tailor in conventional coat and skirt style with a double-breasted waistcoat of brocade is not exactly a useful costume; that is another drawback to dressing successfully for a wedding at this period of the year—what is one to do with the gown afterwards?

"FULL SKIRT" OR CRINOLINE?

All the silks this year are being made double width, this innovation having been mainly introduced for the benefit of the full skirts. There is a new method of cutting these with only one seam. They are shaped, says a writer in "Hearth and Home," on the same principle as a circular cape, with just a hole for the waist; but although this sounds very simple, and one would think it was very graceful, falling, as it must, in its natural folds from the hips downwards, in truth it sounds prettier than it looks. The enormous width round the hem is extremely cumbersome, impedes working, and the draperies cling at every step. If we once acknowledge the popularity of these the crinoline is inevitable—and, by the way, I have seen this week some silken petticoats made with two steels inserted at the extreme edge of the hem. I have not alone seen them, but been told they are selling with wonderful rapidity; so it has really come to this, that after all our talk, all our protests, all our signed postcards and our leagues, the crinoline is an established fact in our midst!

EVENING DRESS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN.

A complaint frequently, and not unjustly, made against fashion articles, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle," is that they cater exclusively for the young, but here is the description of an evening dress for an elderly woman that leaves nothing to be desired. It is Louis XIII. in style, and comes from the atelier of Doucet. A redingote of black velvet lined with white brocade opens over a petticoat of the same brocade trimmed with bands of velvet, the bodice of white brocade is cut square, but filled up to the throat with old lace. There are no sleeves, but a deep fall of old lace covers the upper part of the arm like a wide collarette, and descends to the waist. With this are vorn black suede gloves, marvellous diamonds, and in the snowy hair an aigrette of black feathers. For a lady of 50 a charming reception gown is of pansy violet, forming a sort of tunic, clasped at the waist by a Russian belt in metal and cabochons. Over the front comes a figaro of white broche trimmed with a deep flounce of lace that hides the figure. Another flounce of lace forms a berthe on the decollete of the figaro, passes over the shoulders, down the back like braces, and falls in two long ends to the hem of the skirt. As coiffure, with powdered hair is worn a little cap of pansy velvet, with upstanding bows of heliotrope ribbon in front, and behind heliotrope ostrich feathers falling on the chignon. For a very old lady who cares little for fashionable novelties, the following reception gown will be found suitable, as it is quiet and dignified in effect, but not ugly:—Princess in shape, in leather-coloured cloth or peau de soie. The fronts open over a petticoat of green broche silk, and are edged by a band of ostrich feathers, which likewise surrounds the neck. Silk cords finishing off behind under a Watteau fold, encircle the bodice. A gathered fril forms a little cape. The sleeves are bell-shaped, large and wide, with deep revers of velvet in a darker shade of tan than the cloth.

HOW HAIR IS WORN.

Three small points of hair now adorn Parisian foreheads, says the "Daily Chronicle," a curl on each temple, and a third in the centre, but those who wish to be in the forefront of the fashion dress their hair in the bunches of curls over the ears and the flatly combed-back centre affected by the beauties of the Mary Monarch's Court. The residue of the hair is twisted into a knot behind. A slender gold chain, with a jewelled pendant in the centre, is allowed to hang on the forehead, in a style familiar to us from antique portraits. May it never degenerate into the velvet band with a brooch pinned on to it, that some 40 years ago kept the "front" of every self-respecting dowager in place. Combs with pearshaped ornaments in crystal are worn at the back of the head, and look very handsome. A novelty in fans is the "eventail serpentine," run through with shot silk ribbon to match the owner's gown, and heavily spangled; it flashes in the most approved style when opened.

A PRETTY NOTION FOR THE HAIR.

A very pleasant idea, suggested to me by an American visitor some years ago, says a writer in the "Princess" is to have a little thin silk-mob-cap—of some pretty shade of silk, and made in an effective fashion, so that it is not disfiguring [illegible] lined and thickly waded with cotto[illegible] powdered with heliotrope, lavender or [illegible] delicate sachet-powder, and wear this [illegible] three hours. Here, again, those th[illegible] of minute tentacles come into play; they catch and retain (one would almost think they close over them) the atoms of the perfume when they are thus freed from dust; and when the hair is soft and light in its new cleanness, it is astonishing for how long a time the hair will retain that faint delicate aroma which is so truly lovely in a woman's hair, and all to be obtained in so simple and innocent a way as this little mob-cap, put on at the right time.

MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS IN TUNIS.

A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room with shackles of gold and silver upon her ankles and wrists. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, dispatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles which the former bride wore are put upon the new bride's limbs, and she is fed till they are filled up to the proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of barbarians, is a seed called drough, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality. With this seed and their national dish, cuscusso, the bride is literally crammed, and many actually die under the spoon.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

Dity, the daughter of the self-complacent German matron, who describes in the "practical weekly journal for all housewives," the "Furs Haus" the way in which she divides the girl's time. This energetic mother rouses her daughter of 16 at 7 a.m. summer or winter. Half an hour later she must be at breakfast serving her brothers and sisters, after seeing that they are properly dressed for school. Rid of the young folks she must make her bed and clean and dust the whole of the rooms of the house by 10 a.m. On three days in the week she sets out for a dressmaker's, and learns the business till 12-30. On the other three days she practises on the piano and learns English. Twice a week the hour from 12 to 1 is devoted to music lessons. At 1-30 dinner is finished and the girl must herself put away and lock up all remains, after which she is allowed to read some entertaining book or play piquet or dominoes with her father. At 2-30 she must do plain sewing till four o'clock. The whole family then take coffee, and walk for an hour and a half. By six her father pounces upon the unfortunate girl, and gives her a subject in history, geography, or literature on which to write a theme in the space of an hour, without book or other assistance. Next the young lady must prepare tea, to which the family sit down at seven o'clock "punctually." After that she may take up her embroidery or crochet, and the family read aloud in turns till close upon nine o'clock, when the poor eldest daughter is sent to bed.

A POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORESS.

Miss Amelie Rives (Mrs. Rives Chanler) the American novelist, has gone back to her old Virginian home in order to write a volume of studies of Southern life. The authoress of "The Quick or the Dead," "Virginia of Virginia," "Barbara Dering," &c., is still on the right side of 30, and published her first story in "Harper's Magazine" at the age of 18. Descended, says the "Illustrated London News," from an old French Louisiana family, Mr. Chanler's mother was a god-daughter of Louis Philippe's Queen, Marie Amelie. The young girl was brought up on the French system, seeing but little of her father's neighbours, and leading a simple, unconventional life in the beautiful Virginian manor-house which she has described in more than one of her stories. On her marriage to Mr. Chanler, one of the "four hundred" of New York Society, she came to Europe, and spent a winter in Parish, where she began a novel in collaboration with Catulle Mendes. Mrs. Chanler, however, cannot write in a town, and declares that she requires the air of Old Virginia to inspire her with ideas; her great desire is to become a playwright, and she has long been engaged on a drama of modern life, which it is said she will offer to a London manager.

GRACE AND EXERCISE.

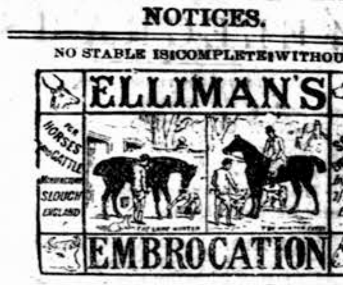
A young lady who is to appear in society feels, as a young man does, the embarrassment of not knowing what to do with the arms. She, therefore, assumes the position copyrighted by the gentle-sex and folds her hands in front of her, while her forearms rest on her hips. This is just as sure an indication that she has not perfect control of her arms as it is for a young man to thrust his hands in his pockets, says "Outing." Women almost invariably fold their hands in front of them, while men clasp theirs behind them. In either case it may be a sign of embarrassment. Anyone who has pride longs to be graceful in her movements. There is possibly no better way to acquire the necessary ease of motion than by gymnastic drill, whether with light bells, clubs, wands, or by free movements. A simple gesture is a gymnastic movement. The consciousness that this gesture cannot be made well gives confidence, and confidence gives the necessary self-control. Accurate movement of the body can be acquired only by exercises.

A LADY-LIKE AGE OF LADIES' NOVELS.

It is, in fact, writes Mr. Frederick Harrison, "the ladylike age," and that is why it is the age of ladies' novels. Half the modern romance—and many people think the better half—is written by women. That is perfectly natural, an obvious result of modern society. The romance to which our age best lends itself is the romance of ordinary society, with delicate shades of character and feeling in place of furious passion or picturesqe incident. Women are by nature and training more subtle observers of these social "nuances" and refined waverings of the heart than any others but men of rare genius. The social romance of the future is the true poetic function of Women. It is their own realm, in which they will doubtless achieve yet unimagined triumphs.

A HIDEOUS FASHION IN HAIR.

We all said no and still no, says a writer on the fashions in "Talk," when the insidious skirt first began to take up more room in the world. But notwitstanding that, the inflation has grown apace, and we have one and all by this time become accustomed to our five yards round. But the hair! That is another matter. Shall we ever really get to that stage of reckless 1830ism. I wonder, when our locks or tresses, or switches, as the case may be, will placidly dispose themselves over the ears, as is already threatened? It is a prospect to make the most enterprising shudder.



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